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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

His EXCELLENCY the Governor had a great theme last Friday, and a great audience. His theme was Pennsylvania, and his audience five regiments of our brave volunteers. There was everything about it to please and charm—the horsemen, the footmen, the glittering column and the multitude of citizens, and, above them, the glorious standards, intertwining the emblem of the State with the colors of the nation, grouping together a scene beautifully dramatic, and such as is seldom witnessed within the limits of our peaceful State. Not the least striking incident of the occasion was the speech of Governor CURTIN. He excelled himself in the elucidation of his great topic, and presented the case of Pennsylvania with emphasis and truth.

It is no desire of ours to ask especial honor for Pennsylvania, nor do we think this is the desire of Governor CURTIN. A simple expression of State pride is pardonable, and he would be unworthy his State who did not have this feeling to a greater or lesser degree. But in the bead-roll of fame, we must not place one State above another; we must make no distinction which would be invidious to Massachusetts or Indiana, and which does not recognize the claims of every American, wherever he may reside. All have done well, and to all we give honor.

With a desire to do the most abundant justice to all, it is not without pain that we see a disposition on the part of many to disparage Pennsylvania by studiously overlooking her position in this war—by sneers and captious remarks and innuendoes. In all the New York papers we find a persistent suppression of any reference to Pennsylvania, but this is in keeping with the spirit of New York journalism, and should excite no surprise to-day. Governor MORGAN, of New York, cannot make a little speech at Willard's without so glorifying his State that the audience interfered with "Cheers for Pennsylvania!" and cries of "She is ahead!" Mr. Representative KELLOGG, of Illinois, makes another speech, at the National Hotel, in which he responds to cheers for Pennsylvania by saying that he "could say a mean thing of Pennsylvania," and follows the assertion by an unkind and unjust insinuation, which the crowd very properly resents, and so induces the representative to apologize. In the minds of many public men there is an ill-concealed feeling of envy and disparagement. The people are more generous and just, as, indeed, they always are.

We present the case of Pennsylvania in the words of Governor CURTIN: "Since the beginning of this rebellion no demand has been made upon this State by the Federal Government that has not been promptly obeyed—no requisition that has not been filled—no pledge that has not been redeemed." The sons of Pennsylvania take a high place in this war. She has sent more men into the field than any other State; a Pennsylvanian manages the Department of War, a Pennsylvanian is the commander-in-chief of our armies; in the roll of generals and officers of high station we find many an honored State name. If we have sent men to command, we have sent men to obey, in the highest station and the lowest station—from the general of departments to the soldier of the line, Pennsylvania is ably represented. If her sons take the honors and glory of war, they likewise endure its privations.

Many thanks are due by Pennsylvania to the Secretary of War and our excellent Governor. Gen. CAMERON has been a devoted son of his State, and most of the obloquy and calumny heaped upon him has been incurred by his devotion to his own people. Governor CURTIN has shown a degree of energy and self-denial in systematizing the military resources of the State—in [illegible] the [illegible] Legislature; in providing for the wants of our regiments, whether in camps of instruction at home or camps of service in the field, which deserves the warmest commendation of the people. To our Secretary and our Governor all honor belongs, and the State owes them a debt of gratitude.

We speak thus of Pennsylvania because we feel that she deserves a word of defence and a word of eulogy. Our good old State needs the voice of no orator, the pen of no journalist, to strengthen and justify her position. She is doing her duty nobly, and when the honors of the war are apportioned she will receive the reward she has so justly earned.

Death of John P. Jackson.

It was said by one of England's ablest writers, when the news of DUGALD STEWART's death fell unheeded upon a giddy, fashionable circle, that on the announcement of such an event it behooved the hearers to maintain, for some time at least, a respectful, solemn silence. With such a sad, respectful feeling, we announce to our readers the decease of a man whose life, had his energies and talents been devoted to political employment, would have been a subject of household familiarity all the land over, but whose high qualifications have been employed in the less famous but not less arduous and useful service of his fellow-men. JOHN P. JACKSON, the vice president of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, died at his residence, in Newark, New Jersey, yesterday morning. Mr. JACKSON has been connected with the company from its organization to the time of his death. He was appointed secretary on the 4th of June, 1832, and held that position to the 1st of November, 1849. On the 1th of June, 1836, he was elected a director, and on the 28th of June, 1849, was chosen vice president, and in that office, united with the superintendency of the road, he has remained since.

When the company was chartered, Mr. JACKSON was a rising young lawyer, and Speaker of the New Jersey House of Assembly. He abandoned his other profession upon becoming a railroad man, and he threw himself, with all his energy, shrewdness, sagacity, and high executive ability, into the service of the company, which he has mainly been the means of preserving from absorption by its great rival, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

He was upright and honest, candid, straightforward, flat-footed, and unflinching; a sincere Christian and a true gentleman. Few men excelled him as a public speaker, and he had no superiors in the courtesy and polish of private life. His death, in the prime of life, fifty-six years being all he had numbered, will fall heavily upon the hearts of his host of friends and the community in which he lived, and the loss of his ability and sagacity will be severely felt by the New Jersey Railroad Company.

[illegible]

H. W. BEECHER ON THE WAR.—The celebrated sermon, at Brooklyn, on the last Thanksgiving day, "The Honey in the Lion's Carcass," upon war and emancipation, which is considered one of Mr Beecher's greatest productions, will be published, to-day, by T B Peterson and Brothers, 306 Chestnut street It has been very much praised, as well as abused, and therefore *must* be worth something

FESTIVE COMPLIMENT TO JOHN BRODHEAD, Esq.—Some of the numerous friends of Mr. Brodhead, the popular and efficient president of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, will this day give him an entertainment, unique if not magnificent. Atlantic City is the *locale* where this social affair will come off The entertainers start this morning, after an early breakfast,—time of return very uncertain

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS.—The sale of elaborate Italian Marble Monuments and Tombs, lately imported from Italy by Messrs Viti Brothers (late Vito Viti & Sons), for parties in the South, will take place to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the marble yard, Fifth street, above South. They can be examined any time previous to the sale, and catalogues can be had of Viti Bros., or Thomas Birch & Son, auctioneers

Complications with England.

It is satisfactory to know that a difficulty with England, on account of the capture of SLIDELL and MASON on the mail-steamer *Trent*, cannot arise. All precedents of British rulings in similar cases peremptorily show the strict legality of Captain WILKES' conduct. The *Scotsman*, whose article we quoted on Monday, put the question on its proper footing when it frankly announced that, on the probable contingency of the United States war-steamer *James Adger* taking SLIDELL and MASON out of a neutral West India steam-packet, even in British waters, Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Attorney and Solicitor-General of England, officially communicated their opinion to the British Cabinet that the doing so would be perfectly legal and justifiable.

In the Money Article in yesterday's New York *Tribune*, we find it stated that "a gentleman, however, who came by the *Africa*, measurably confirms the statements of *The Scotsman*. He had an interview with our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, before leaving London, who informed him that he had had a correspondence with Lord JOHN RUSSELL upon the subject of the sailing of the *Adger* for the purpose of arresting MASON and SLIDELL, and stated that the law officers of the Crown admitted the right of the *Adger* to make such an arrest. Mr. ADAMS looked upon the *Nashville* matter as much the more serious of the two. The person making these statements is the London resident partner of a banking house in this city, and is entirely trustworthy."

It remains to be seen whether, on the complaint of Mr. ADAMS and the testimony of the officers and crew of the *Harvey Birch*, plundered and burnt at sea, by the *Nashville*, the British Government will arrest Captain PEGRAM and his men as pirates, and have them treated and tried as criminals. If England wishes to perform what humanity and law, as well as public policy demand, the *Nashville* will be seized, and her piratical officers and crew tried, by the British Court of Admiralty, for piracy on the high seas.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1861.

The President has undoubtedly assumed a high conservative position, and I am not surprised to hear that he is resolved to maintain it at all hazards. The leader of his party, he is, at the same time, the chief magistrate of his country. His obligations to his political friends are necessarily subordinate to his obligations to the American people. Nor are those who immediately contributed to his election disappointed that he should have expressed the opinions contained in his last message. The more they reflect upon these opinions, the more they must perceive that they are right. If there is to be a practical reassertion of the authority of the Government, and a thorough reunion of the States, these much-desired results of the war can only be brought about by persevering in the course defined in Mr. Lincoln's last communication to the representatives of the people. There is, indeed, a way of settlement by which ultra men may be gratified in their hostility to slavery—and that is separation; but if the Republic is to be a unit—if the laws are to be executed all over the national domain—then, unquestionably, the policy of Mr. Lincoln is religiously right. As to slavery, its moral influence is entirely gone, and it will be the fault of the people of the free States if its political power is not also destroyed. If they divide upon impracticable theories and permit sympathizers with traitors in their midst to sow dissension among them, they will deserve to be managed and mastered by the Southern politicians. They have the power, the population, the intelligence, and, above all, the principle on their side, and if with these they cannot combine and control, then they will be unworthy of the invaluable advantages conferred upon them.

I believe, if a vote could be taken to-morrow in this city, ninety nine out of every hundred citizens would declare in favor of the Government and against the rebellion. The process by which this wonderful change has been effected is a curious one. Patriotism and policy, principle and interest, have combined with singular rapidity to convince the good people of Washington of the beneficence of the Federal Government. [illegible] Mr. Lincoln, and, if they had dared, would have prevented his inauguration by force. These very men are now coining enormous fortunes, some of them gathering profits of from five hundred to one thousand dollars a day. Property that rented six months ago for three hundred dollars is now eagerly leased at one thousand dollars a year. The money being made by Presbury, Chadwick, & Sykes, at Willard's Hotel, if set out in plain figures, would surprise their friends in Philadelphia. Northern capitalists arrive here daily on "prospecting tours," and a large company is being formed for the purpose of purchasing the deserted farms of the Secessionists in this neighborhood. These Secessionists, many of whom are honest in their belief of the wrong, are so broken-hearted at the idea of the triumph of the Union movement, that they have resolved either to go to Texas or to Europe, and will doubtless be glad to sell out at low rates. Washington, indeed, is the most favored spot in the United States since this war began. However other sections may feel its desolating effects, here it can only produce prosperity and wealth.

The announcement of the death of the lamented Senator Bingham, in the Senate, this morning, was one of unusual solemnity. The resolutions were offered by his colleague, Hon. Z. Chandler, prefaced by a heartfelt tribute to the character of the deceased. He was followed by Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, in a tribute of characteristic candor and sincerity. Mr. Sumner closed the proceedings in a style which I shall never forget. He spoke of the deceased Senator with much warmth and feeling, but with singular art and power he gathered around this testimonial to his public and private virtues an extraordinary argument against slavery. I had the honor to know Mr. Bingham when he was first a member of the other branch of Congress. He was then a Democratic Representative from the State of which he was subsequently a Senator. The Wilmot proviso had been introduced into the House by Senator Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Preston King, of N. Y., Mr. Durkee, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, composed the corporal's guard in the Democratic party that refused to obey the mandates of James Buchanan and James K. Polk, and supported the proviso in defiance of the anathemas of the Administration. They were ruled out of the party for this act of insubordination, and from that day have been controlling spirits in the Republican organization. Mr. Sumner alluded to this circumstance with much emphasis, but the point of his eulogy which most attracted me was the manner in which he alluded to the fact that Northern men could now speak their sentiments against slavery in the city of Washington, without being insulted or dragooned by Southern demagogues. Mr. Sumner has a logic and a religion of his own. Even those who differ from him cannot but respect the tenacity and courage with which he asserts his opinions. Rejecting compromise, he stands by what he believes to be right, and, while avowing his toleration of antagonistic opinions, declines to yield a single particle of his own. It may be that he reads the future with a profound philosophy. At any rate, he deserves credit for the disinterestedness with which, while offering his own remedy for present difficulties, he is ready to prove that disinterestedness by giving up every personal aspiration in order that his remedy may prevail. OCCASIONAL.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We would call the attention of buyers to the large and handsome assortment of fashionable ready-made clothing, the balance of stock of a large wholesale establishment declining business, to be sold this (Wednesday) morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., at their store, No. 525 Market and 523 Commerce streets

PEREMPTORY SALE—FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c.—This morning, at Thomas & Sons' auction rooms, comprising a large assortment of finest qualities, and to be sold peremptorily. See catalogues and advertisements

Garret Davis Nominated for Senator

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec 10.—Garret Davis has been nominated by the caucus of Union men, as their candidate to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the expulsion of the traitor Breckinridge Mr Guthrie was defeated in the nomination by a single vote

Edwin Forrest as Richelieu

To night, in Bulwer's play of the "Lady of Lyons," Mr. Forrest will enact *Claude Melnotte*

He played this part in Boston with great success, and, according to all accounts, not merely conceived but "looked" the young gardener

The change will indeed be great from Edwin Forrest, gray-haired, asthmatic, bent down, as he appeared in *Richelieu* to Edwin Forrest, blithe, handsome, and brave In *Hamlet* we have seen him following the promptings of revenge; friendship in *Damon*, ambition in *Richelieu*, and to-night, *love* in the studitude of *Claude*. All these are characters more or less opposite, but none so far separated as the Cardinal and the Gardener *Richelieu* has more individuality, but *Claude* more that is genial and human

We admire the craft, fertility, and decision of the minister, we love the devotion and the ingenuousness of the commoner *Claude* is an everyday personage, his affections are those of the high and the low. He has no distinctiveness of character but youth, with its buoyant temperament, and the influences that operate upon him are not exceptional. He loves, yields to temptation, regrets and redeems himself

Richelieu, on the other hand, is grand, solitary, and peculiar No dramatist has so combined the elements of character, he was an historical riddle, so compounded of good and evil that later ages understood him no better than his own He does, indeed, in the drama, enlist the affections of the audience, but only because he has espoused the cause of the aggrieved We do not know that his motives, even in this respect, were unselfish He finds *De Mauprat* the man to suit his purpose, and therefore, befriends him He will not sacrifice his ward, yet his affection is not always perceptible, and she fears him Having deceived the personages of the play he deceives the audience, and his sentiments, often sage and always sounding, may or may not have been honest "*Richelieu*," as the author states, "was a man of two characters," but it is doubtful if either is fully defined in the drama

A popular audience, more critical with the player than with the play, has always gauged the merits of both by the excellence of the actor. That the announcement of *Richelieu* drew a thronged house, and its performance loud applause, may be ascribed to the genius of Mr. Forrest He had ingeniously curtailed the play, so that while the conspiracy was outlined, the centre figure of *Richelieu* was given more than usual prominence We would have wished to hear the deep, musical voice of Forrest in a part of the beautiful soliloquy at the beginning of the third act, but the time would not allow of the addition

Mr Forrest did not make of *Richelieu* an attenuated figure, old and haggard to the eye, with a few white hairs, and tiresomely asthmatic He was, rather, the remnant of a once powerful man, who

"Did hand to hand engage
The stalwart Englisher,"

and still preserved his body with his wits The *Richelieu* of Mr. Sullivan should have been the habitant of an infirmary. Mr Forrest dressed for the part in an iron-gray wig, long robes, and a cardinal's cap He stooped a little, but looked the *Richelieu* of old days, whom years had not yet blanched or vice made imbecile. In this way he made effective the last scenes of the play He seemed to be growing older as the conspiracy thickened about him, and toward the end looked quite broken hearted This feebleness, therefore, was not obtrusively thrust forward, and the invalid was, throughout, the proud, plotting Cardinal of France

The "points" of the drama were most effectively given The eye of *Richelieu* literally blazed at the sentence

"I bell the ladder,
And when I shake, he falls."

As an evidence of elocution perfected, we may cite the passage, ending

"From the ashes
Of the old feudal and decrepit carcass,
Civilization on her luminous wings
Soars, Phœnix-like, to Jove. What was my art?
Genius, some say—some, fortune—witchcraft, some.
Not so, my art was Justice!"

In the trying incidents of the fourth act, when conspiracy had won over the king, Mr Forrest rendered the distress and mortification of the Cardinal in a masterly manner The sudden change from abject humiliation to stern defiance, as exemplified in the memorable curse of *Richelieu*, was the crowning act of the play. None that witnessed can forget the ringing voice, the wild eye, the quivering hand, and the straightening of the bowed figure, at the utterance—

"Mark where she stands: around her form I draw
The awful circle of our solemn Church!
Set but a foot within that holy ground,
And on thy head—yea, though it wore a crown—
I launch the curse of Rome!"

We shall never again see another *Richelieu*, and seldom a scene so magnificent as that presented at the Academy on Monday—a house densely crowded, a splendidly set stage, rich costumes, and the first tragedian of the age in one of the finest dramatic and historical characters that it has ever fallen to the lot of the author-genius to portray or the actor-genius to delineate

Public Amusements.

"Faust and Marguerite" has been doing well [illegible] The old legend has been followed in the main, but the dramatic effects are but, and do not move the audience The strength of the matter lies in the "make up" of Mr. Roberts, who is sufficiently hideous to intimidate any child, though not the merry demon of Goethe, and in the machinery and the spectacular effects The concluding scene is the perfection of the beautiful in histrionic design An expanse of clouds, that seem to float far off, blue and hazily, and a trio of angels bearing a corpse, that ascends without ostensible support, a flood of light streaming upon them! Mr Adams plays *Faust*, and disappears down a well with some facility. A chorus of demons make some good music during the piece. Mrs Cowell plays *Marguerite* with skill, and a child, Master Reed by name, enacts the juvenile with spirit and promise

CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—The "Rebellion," a new spectacular compound, has been produced at the Continental A battle scene, at the close, reminded us of the battle of Waterloo, in the spectacle of that name The houses have been good, as the "Cataract of the Ganges" is still continued with the new drama

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mr Showell's benefit was the occasion of a fair house last evening A poor dramatization of the "Bride of Lammermoor" was produced, wherein Miss Thompson played most effectively. Frank Drew appeared in a burlesque upon "Camille," not very refined in tone This was received with shouts of laughter He plays *Hamlet* on Friday for his benefit, having made that part the "study of a life."

OCEAN AT THE REFRESHMENT SALOONS.—The attendance at the Academy of Music was large last evening, and the graceful danseuse was received with the most enthusiastic applause In company with Mr. Nixon, the manager, she will visit, by invitation, the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of tendering these institutions a complimentary benefit

SIGNOR BLITZ exhibits this afternoon and evening at the Temple of Wonders The Canary Birds are to appear in their winter dresses, and entertain the company Laughable Scenes in Ventriloquism will also be introduced, besides a grand medley in Magic.

From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10.—The Santa Fe and Kansas City mail arrived here last night, with dates to the 24th ult

All the merchants in the Territory are required, by order of Col Canby, to turn over their money to the Messrs Donaldson, of Santa Fe, as a loan to the Government.

On the 13th ult., a band of the Navajo Indians went to Carrolton, near Albuquerque, and stole a large quantity of stock A party of citizens went in pursuit of them, for the purpose of recovering the property. Six of the latter having got in advance of the balance of the party, fell into an ambuscade and were killed, and the rest of the party, being too few in numbers to continue the pursuit, were compelled to return, leaving the Indians to carry off their booty.

In the vicinity of Albuquerque, the same party of Indians have been committing depredations on a large scale It is understood that Col Canby is about to change the system heretofore pursued for holding the savages in check Instead of keeping the troops collected in one part, he will divide them in companies and station them at convenient points on the frontier, from which they can make rapid pursuit after the Indians when they attempt robberies.

Measures are being taken to establish a mail route between Santa Fe and Denver City By connecting a link of forty miles, from Colorado to Mountain City, the route would be complete

It is stated that Messrs Roberts & Co., the contractors for carrying the mail from Independence to Santa Fe, intend putting coaches on that part of the road when the facts are laid before the Post Office Department and every effort will be made for its success. With the aid of the Pacific telegraph from Denver City, Santa Fe will be placed within eight days communication of the States

A Murder in Camp—A Maryland Lieutenant Killed.

BALTIMORE, Dec 10.—This afternoon a shocking murder was committed at the camp of the Second Maryland Regiment, stationed in the suburbs of the city. Whilst the regiment was drawn up for dress parade, a private, named Charles Koons, came from his tent, picked up a musket, and taking deliberate aim at Lieut Wilson, fired, and killed him on the spot It appears that some three weeks since Lieutenant Wilson shot private Gardner for persistent insubordination, after three times trying to run the pickets, killing him. Koons, who was a friend of the deceased, determined to revenge his death by taking the life of the Lieut Wilson was a resident of this city, and was generally esteemed in the regiment Great indignation was expressed in the regiment at the murder, and a disposition manifested to take immediate vengeance on Koons, but he was immediately sent a prisoner to Fort McHenry.

Western Virginia Legislature

WHEELING, Dec 10.—In the Legislature to-day, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requiring all persons in the State who take out licenses to transact business, to first take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the restored Government of Virginia

Mr Brown, of Kanawha, offered a resolution to release the people of that valley from the payment of taxes this year, on account of the devastation of their country

Death of a Railroad Superintendent.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec 10.—John P. Jackson, vice president and general superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad, died this morning.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY WELLES DESIRES TO MAKE COMMODORE STEWART AN ADMIRAL

Garret Davis Elected Senator from Kentucky.

INTERESTING FROM BANKS' COLUMN.

CAPTURE OF A GUERILLA BAND IN MISSOURI

Important from the Lower Potomac.

The Rebel Battery at Freestone Point Shelled by our Fleet

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF THEIR STORES.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER HAS NOT YET CROSSED THE CUMBERLAND RIVER

GEN. SCHOEPFF AT SOMERSET, AWAITING REINFORCEMENTS.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Dec 10, 1861.

West Point and the Naval Academy

It is believed that a bill will pass both Houses of Congress adding some four hundred students or cadets to the respective military and naval academies, and it is also believed that Annapolis will be again made the great headquarters of the naval school The proposition is to confer the selection of these cadets upon the Representatives in Congress

Commodore Stewart.

It is said that the Secretary of the Navy is in favor of creating the rank of admiral, and of conferring that high honor upon Commodore CHARLES STEWART

Stevens' Submarine Battery.

At the special session a commission of naval officers was authorized to examine into the various projects for submarine batteries The celebrated invention of Mr ROBERT STEVENS, of Hoboken, N J., upon which some $800,000 of public money have been expended, has been examined with great care, and it is now believed that a report will be made in favor of employing it after the fashion of the Hollins ram which the Secessionists used upon our fleet in the engagement near New Orleans some weeks since

Moderation in Congress

The President is determined to adhere to the patriotic sentiments of his message, and his position is producing the happiest effects upon his friends in Congress He does not lose sight of the announced objects of the war nor of his oath to support the Constitution He stated to a gentleman on Saturday last, that nothing would induce him to change his views In consequence of this well-ascertained fact many of the ultra emancipationists are accepting confiscation and colonization as the true remedy.

The Letter of George D Prentice.

The editor of the Louisville *Journal* has returned to Washington from the North Some inquiry having been made as to the person to whom he addressed the letter denying the authorship of the article in his paper attacking General CAMERON, it may satisfy these self constituted critics to know that this person was Col THOMAS A SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War

Major General Halleck.

It is said that Major General HALLECK, the new military commandant of the division of the West, justifies his order in relation to slaves seeking admission into his camp, upon the ground that they carry information of his operations to the enemy It is supposed that, under instructions from the Administration, he will adopt the same policy in regard to the contrabands that is now generally followed by our other military agents.

A Grand Suggestion.

The idea of seizing Texas, and of giving it up to foreign, Northern, and Northwestern emigration, is being received with great favor The Secessionists having expelled the Germans from Texas, will soon be expelled themselves The utmost confidence is felt that whenever a demonstration is made upon the Texan coast it will be a successful achievement [illegible] on its coasts, and our army on its soil, nothing can prevent the fruition of the grand thought of giving it up to a vigorous and enterprising emigration.

Extensive Robbery.

A. A. JOHNSON, brother of ex-Governor JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, had his pocket picked this afternoon, at the railroad station, of two Government drafts, one for $5,000 and the other for $1,800, a check on a bank in Pittsburg for $3,600, and $800 in cash

Colonel Kerrigan's Trial.

An additional charge against Colonel KERRIGAN was read to him to day, at the court martial, to the effect that he had given information to the enemies of the Government residing in Fairfax county. No witnesses on that point have yet been called. The examination to day was with reference to alleged drunkenness and neglect of his regiment

During the session of the court martial convened to try Colonel JAMES E. KERRIGAN, this morning, the artist of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News* was present, sketching the prisoner and various members of the court for that pictorial.

Promotions.

GEORGE H LITTS has been promoted to a first lieutenancy in Company B, Major BARKER's McClellan Dragoons, and P PURLEY PAGE elected second lieutenant in the same company.

The Rebel Force on the Potomac.

It is believed, from all that can be gathered, that the rebel force in front of our lines numbers at least 100,000 men

The New Morgan Tent.

JOHN McCLANE, of New York, has succeeded in introducing to the Government the new Morgan tent, and orders have been given for manufacturing them

Iron Plating for Vessels-of War

The Navy Department invites proposals for furnishing, fitting, and securing to vessels-of-war, iron plates, of 33 inches width and 4½ inches thickness, and 15½ feet in length, to have planed edges and countersunk holes, to be bent to the shape of the vessel from stem to stern, and fastened to the timbers with conical headed bolts of 1½-inches diameter It is understood that the department designs to thus clothe all the vessels-of-war with the least possible day

The Express Train from New York.

The express trains from New York to Washington, in many instances, have failed to make connections, owing to the trains being overloaded with recruits To obviate future difficulty, Mr CAMERON, the manager of the Government railroads, has made arrangements for a through train from New York every 24 hours for recruits, who will not be permitted to occupy the express trains

Senator Wilmot

Greatly to the regret of his numerous friends, Senator WILMOT, by the advice of his physicians, returned in the evening train to his home in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania His health latterly has been feeble, and it is thought that repose and abstinence from public duties will soon restore him to the Senate, of which he is so bright an ornament.

Judge Kelley.

Hon WM. D KELLEY, from the Third district, has been appointed on the Bankrupt Committee It is proper that Philadelphia should be represented on this important committee, and the selection of Judge KELLEY is a happy one

The "Bucktail" City

The "Bucktails," one of the finest regiments in General McCALL's division of the army, have been busily employed for a week past in putting up log cabins on a new and elevated camp-ground which they have selected, about half a mile from the present encampment They have cleared off the wood, cut the stumps close to the ground, and are using the timber in the erection of their cabins, into which they will remove in a day or two The site is on the side of a hill, with a gentle declivity, and is every way adapted for comfort.

The "Bucktails" are from the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, and are a hardy, jovial set of men, well drilled and excellent marksmen Among them are a large number of sharpshooters, equal in precision to the best Kentucky riflemen They are distinguished by a buck's tail on the hat, and as illustrative of their former habits, the story is that each man shot the buck from which the tail was taken which he now wears Be this as it may, they have already proved themselves, in practice here, equal to the best shots in the army Their new camp ground has the appearance of a miniature city of log cabins, upon which they are now putting the finishing touches

Senator Baker.

Much interest is felt in the forthcoming eulogies to be delivered in the Senate and House, on the late lamented Colonel BAKER. Speeches of a high order will be delivered in both Houses Crowded galleries may be expected

The Rebel Batteries on the Potomac.

The demonstrations of the enemy on the Potomac have become quite tame The report that there are 25,000 troops along the river is not credited A number of vessels passed the batteries last night, but sustained no injury

A Letter from Senator Polk

This letter was found on the person of WILKES, who was captured at Springfield, Mo., just before the battle of Wilson's Creek It was afterwards published in the St Louis *Democrat* on August 3d, and its authenticity has never been denied The *Bulletin*, to which Senator POLK refers, is the Secession paper of St. Louis, which was suppressed by our authorities in Missouri

DEAR SIR Above I send my check to you for the *Equal Rights Gazette* It is all I can do, and could not do even that much until now. You have heard of the difficulty that the *Bulletin* has fallen into I have had to "ante up" there at the rate of $200 I hope the friends there have made arrangements which will insure the permanency of the paper It has been and is doing good service I have made a speech (yesterday) on the state of affairs, Southern Rights, and the position of Missouri, present and future, which I will send you as soon as published, in pamphlet for distribution In the mean time, I will I will send it in slips, and if the *Gazette* can stand the draft on its columns, and you approve of it, and think it will do good in forming correct public sentiment in Southwest Missouri, please have it published Dissolution is now a fact—not only a fact accomplished, but thrice repeated Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution. *Will Missouri hesitate a moment to go with her Southern sisters? I hope not.* Please let me hear from you I would be glad to keep posted as to the condition of things in Southwest Missouri I like Governor JACKSON's position It looks like adherence to the Jackson resolutions.

I am truly your friend,

TRUSTEN POLK.

P S WILKES, Springfield, Missouri

Vice Consul from Chili.

The President has recognized PEDRO PABLO ORTIZ vice consul of the Republic of Chili, for the port of New York and its dependencies

First Michigan Cavalry.

This fine regiment leaves Washington to day for Frederick City, Maryland, to be attached to General BANKS' division

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The feeling of our citizens against the abolition of slavery in the District will not be very general, nor very strong—not so much so as against the proposition to bring GREELEY, BEECHER, PHILLIPS, & Co here, to lecture on Abolition

The Removal of the Confederate Congress.

We have corroborative proof that the removal of the Confederate Government was proposed in Congress, but withdrawn through Virginia's influence We have also good authority for asserting that the removal will take place, if, in the meantime, General McCLELLAN does not catch the whole batch of Senators and Congressmen napping in Richmond, and remove them to Fort Warren The removal of Congress from the State and the division of Virginia into three parts, virtually wiping the State away from among her peers, will afford a good commentary upon the folly of the course she has pursued in this wicked rebellion Future historians, after an impartial investigation of all the causes of this great rebellion, will not be able to shield Virginia from a very large share of the instrumentality in the work of destruction now going on

Presentation.

Lieut J T. CATE, superintendent United States Capitol Bakery, was last evening presented with a splendid gold hunting-case watch, by the men employed at the bakery It bore a beautiful and appropriate inscription on the inside of the case The presentation was made through Mr THOS F BARR, of Massachusetts, in a neat and complimentary speech, to which Lieut CATE responded in a few words

The Exchange of Prisoners

Now that the subject has been brought before Congress, there is a good prospect that an exchange of prisoners will soon take place It is too true that many of our men in Southern prisons are suffering to a degree that words cannot express There is a universal desire here that the exchange may be effected immediately, and a belief that it ought to have been done long ago.

Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

The following soldiers have died since our last report.

WILLIAM CARNMAN, Company E, Fifty second Pennsylvania volunteers, Columbian College

THOMAS H WHITE, Eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, at Camp Pierpont.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac.

THE REBELS SHELLED AT FREESTONE POINT.

LANDING OF A PARTY OF MEN FROM THE FLOTILLA.

Four Houses Burned, and a Large Amount of Stores.

[illegible] R H Wyman, lieutenant commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated on board the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, off Mattawoman creek, Dec. 9, 1861

SIR I have the honor to report to you that this morning, about half past 9 o'clock, seeing the enemy's pickets, three camp wagons, and a mounted officer, coming down the road to the southward of Freestone Point, and halting at some buildings near the beach, I directed the steamers *Jacob Bell* and *Anacostia* to shell the buildings. I stood in with this vessel as far as the draught of water would admit, to protect them in the event of the enemy bringing a field piece to Freestone Point After shelling the buildings and hill, and driving back the pickets, Lieutenant Commanding McCrea landed with a few men, and fired four houses, which have since burned to the ground As eighteen hours elapsed before the fire subsided, I judge that the quantity of stores must have been considerable The enemy fired but a few musket shots The houses contained sutlers' stores, flour &c

FROM MISSOURI.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL GUERILLA BAND.

GLASGOW, Missouri, December 8.—The notorious marauder, Captain Sweeny, and his band of robbers, who have, for some time past, kept this section of the country in terror, were captured yesterday at Rogers' Mill, near here, by a detachment of cavalry under Captain Merrill Sweeny's pickets were surprised and captured, and his whole band, thirty five in number, taken without firing a gun

Gen Banks' Command

FREDERICK, Md, Dec 8.—The weather continues delightful, and the atmosphere is mild and balmy The churches to day exhibited an unusual array of attentive soldiers, and the usual observance of the Sabbath was noted in all the camps. All military tactics were omitted except the necessary guard mountings and evening dress parades

The city has become almost intensely quiet. All the stragglers have been arrested and returned to their several regiments, and none are now seen in the streets excepting those who, from general good behavior, are awarded permits by their superior officers

The First Brigade, General Abercombie, is located on the Baltimore turnpike about midway between Frederick and New Market. A regular guard is now stationed in the latter place, to preserve order and prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the soldiers

The Third Brigade, General Hamilton, is about one mile south of the First, on a by-road, and about the same distance north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

The sites of the regiments have been selected with a view to comfort during the approaching winter They are generally situated on southern slopes, with forests on the north and west, and in the immediate vicinity of considerable streams

Captain Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, which was originally intended as an adjunct to Colonel Geary's regiment, has recently been attached to this division, and placed under the control of Captain Best, the senior artillery officer This battery is composed of six temporary Parrot guns, a section of which was yesterday despatched to the Point of Rocks

So soon as the proper huts and stables shall have been erected, Captain Best will open a school to instruct the officers of the battalion in artillery practice The battalion officers at present are Captain Best, United States Artillery, commanding Lieutenant Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, adjutant; Lieutenant Cushing of Best's battery, but formerly of the Rhode Island battery, and Dr. Weir, a nephew of the great painter, surgeon

Yesterday Paymaster Richardson paid a welcome visit to the Twenty seventh Indiana, and distributed three months' earnings to the officers and men, out of which not less than $15,000 will be sent home The health of this regiment is good, and they have passed through the ordeal of measles

The indiscriminate use of bad whisky, procured generally from country groggeries, caused great annoyance along the route from Darnestown hither, and in some instances was near producing serious results On the third night after leaving Darnestown, the Twenty ninth Pennsylvania bivouacked on the Monocacy, below the Junction Permission was granted the soldiers to procure supper at the farm houses

One of the privates of Company C, an Irishman, named Alexander Lynch, in a state of partial intoxication, offered an insult to a lady, when he was promptly arrested by Major Scott, but before assistance could be procured, Lynch made a furious assault upon the major with a heavy knife This the latter wrested from him, but quick as thought, Lynch drew a second and smaller knife, and would have killed his officer, had not Lieutenant-Colonel Parham arrived just in time to avert the blow and secure the weapon The culprit is now in confinement awaiting trial

During the same night, Quartermaster Sergeant Hoppel, of the Twenty ninth Pennsylvania, while reposing on the ground, was kicked by a vicious horse, and had his ear disevered from his head, and his skull fractured Assistant Surgeon Jackson was thrown from his horse and had his knee dislocated

On the 15th of last month an estimate was made of the sickness in the army, when it appeared that General Banks' division was the healthiest, by a considerable percentage

United States Senator from Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec 10.—Hon Garrett Davis has been elected United States Senator for the remainder of Breckinridge's term He received 81 votes in the Legislature, to-day, to 12 votes for his opponents

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1861.

SENATE

Messrs. FESSENDEN and SUMNER presented petitions for the emancipation of the blacks, under the war power

Mr SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of Francis A Treadwell, setting forth that he had some time ago presented a complaint to the Supreme Court against Jeff Davis and others, but was told that they were improper papers. He afterwards presented the complaint to a magistrate's court, but to no effect. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr FOOT, of Vermont, offered a resolution that Waldo P. Johnson, by sympathizing and participating in the rebellion against the United States, had been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty as a Senator of the United States, and that he therefore be expelled from the Senate of the United States Laid over

Mr WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of commissioners appointed to investigate the claims against the Western Military Department. Referred to the Committee on Finance

Mr HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill to authorize the President to acquire territory for the settlement of free persons of African descent Referred to the Committee on Public Lands

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the military department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr HALE, of New Hampshire, called up the resolution he offered yesterday, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present judicial system of the United States, and establishing another in pursuance of the Constitution, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr NESMITH, of Oregon, introduced a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon Referred to the Committee on Territories

Mr HARRIS, of New York, introduced a bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia. The bill is designed to render more operative the bill passed last summer, and provides for trial by any justice of the peace. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr CHANDLER, of Michigan, announced the death of Hon Kinsley S Bingham, late Senator from Michigan, and gave a brief sketch of the life of the late Senator Mr. Bingham went to Michigan in the early history of the State, from New York, and soon became a favorite of the people He was elected Governor of Michigan in 1854, and again in 1856, and soon after Senator of the United States In the Senate he was well known for the purity of his life, soundness of judgment, and fidelity to the country.

Mr CHANDLER offered the customary resolutions of respect, that the Senate go into mourning for thirty days, and do adjourn

Mr KING, of New York, said he rose to pay tribute to a wise and good statesman and true man. The deceased, when living, was a genuine specimen of the citizens of a free Government. He was always devoted to his country, with his whole heart

Mr CLARK, of New Hampshire, spoke of the dead Senator as a conscientious man, whose true merits were known only to his friends. He was always true to his country, and firm and unwavering in the discharge of his duty

Mr SUMNER said:

Mr PRESIDENT: There are Senators who knew Mr Bingham well while he was a member of the other House. I knew him well only when he became a member of this body. Our seats were side by side, and, as he was constant in attendance, I saw him daily Our acquaintance soon became friendship, quickened by common sympathies, and confirmed [illegible] In the ancient literature, is found in the idem sentire de republica. In his death I have lost a friend, but the sorrow of friendship is deepened when I think of the loss to our country.

It is did not impress at once by personal appearance, or voice, or manner, yet all these, as we became familiar with them, testified constantly to the unaffected simplicity and integrity of his character His life, so far as it was not given to his country, was devoted to the labors of agriculture. He was a farmer, and, amidst all the temptations of an eminent public career, he never abandoned its vocation, which does so much to strengthen both body and soul. More than merchant, manufacturer, or lawyer, the agriculturist is independent in his condition To him the sun and rain, and the ever-varying changes of the seasons, are agents of prosperity. Dependent upon nature, he learns to be independent of men. Such a person, thus endowed, easily turns away from the behests of party in order to follow the guiding principles which are kindred to the laws of nature. Of such a character our friend was a beautiful example

In him all the private virtues commingled [illegible] frank, he was full of gentleness and generous sympathy He had risen from humble fortunes, and his heart throbbed warmly for all who suffered in any way [illegible] was he aroused against wrong and injustice, whenever they appeared, and then all the softer sentiments were changed into an indomitable firmness, showing that his was one of the beautiful natures, where

"—the gods had joined
The wildest manners and the bravest mind."

It was this firmness which gave elevation to his public life. [illegible]

There was something in our modest friend which seemed especially adapted to private life. But had he not been a public man, he would have been at home in his own rural neighborhood, one of those whose influence was positive for human improvement He would have been among those to whose praise Clarkson has testified so authoritatively. "I have had occasion," said the philanthropist, "to know many thousand persons in the course of my travels, and can truly say that the part that they took in this great question, of the abolition of the slave trade, was always a true criterion of their moral nature." But he was not allowed to continue in retirement His country had need of him, and he became a member of the Michigan Legislature, and Speaker of the House, Representative in Congress, Governor, and Senator of the United States His distinguished career was stamped by the simplicity of his character The Roman Cato was not more simple or determined [illegible]

There were two important questions, while he was a member of the other house, on which his name is recorded for freedom. The first was on the famous proposition introduced by Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories On this question he separated from his party, and always firmly voted in the affirmative Had his votes at that time prevailed, slavery would have been checked, and the vast conspiracy under which we now suffer would have received a death-blow. The other question on which his record is so honorable was the fugitive slave bill There his name will be found among the nays, in noble fellowship with Horace Mann among the dead, and Preston King among the living. From that time forward his influence was felt in his own State, always for freedom; and when at a later day he entered the Senate, he became known instantly as one of our surest and most faithful Senators, whose determined constancy was more eloquent for freedom than a speech During all recent trials, he never for one moment wavered. With the instincts of an honest statesman, he saw the situation and accepted frankly and bravely the responsibilities of the hour He set his face against concession in any degree and in every form The time had come when slavery was to be met, and he was ready. As the rebellion assumed its warlike proportions his perception of our duties was none the less clear. Slavery was, in his mind, the origin and also the vital part of the rebellion, and therefore it was to be attacked Slavery was also the mainspring of the belligerent power now arrayed against the Union, therefore, in the name of the Union, it was to be overturned While he valued the military arm as essential, he saw that without courageous counsels it would be feeble The function of the statesman is higher than that of the general, and our departed Senator saw that in the counsels of the Government, even more than in its armies, rested the great responsibility of bringing this war to a speedy and a triumphant close. Armies will obey orders, but it is for the Government to organize and to inspire victory All this he saw plainly; and he longed impatiently for that voice, herald of Union and peace, which, in behalf of a violated Constitution, and the exercise of a just self-defence, should change the present contest from a bloody folly into a sure stage of human improvement and an immortal landmark of civilization

Such a Senator can be ill-spared at this hour. His simple presence, his cheerful confidence, his genuine courage, his practical instincts, would help the great events which are now preparing—aye, which are at hand But he still lives in his example, and speaks even from his tomb By all who have shared his counsels here, he will always be truly remembered, while the State which trusted him so often in life, and the neighbors who knew him in his daily walks, will cherish his memory with affectionate pride It is not enough for glory, he has done too much to be forgotten, and hereafter, when our country is fully redeemed, his name will be inscribed in that faithful company, who, through good report and evil report, have held fast to the Truth

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

The resolution of respect was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Attorney General to report his views as to the means of obtaining a retrocession of that portion of Virginia formerly belonging to the District of Columbia

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing homesteads to actual settlers, and providing a bounty for soldiers in lieu of grants of public lands. He explained that the homestead feature of the bill was heretofore passed, but there is an addition, that all soldiers, marines, and seamen shall be entitled to the provisions of this act. It also contains a section giving a bounty of thirty dollars to the three-months volunteers

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday next

The House concurred in the resolution from the Senate, for a joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved that the memorial of Howard, Gatchell, and Davis be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions declaring that Congress alone has power, under the Constitution, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; that the exercise of that power by any other department of the Government is a usurpation, and dangerous to public liberty; that the persons above named be delivered to the marshal to the end that they may be indicted with the right to a speedy trial, if there be probable cause for such proceedings. He spoke at length on this subject, saying that these gentlemen were members of the Board of Police for the city of Baltimore, and on the first of July last, at the dead hour of night, were arrested by order of the military authorities, and, without charges being preferred against them, were conveyed as prisoners to Fort McHenry

They ask that Congress may examine into the question, so that they may be heard before a judicial tribunal, and yet his (Mr. Pendleton's) colleagues on the Committee on the Judiciary, could find no more fitting response to the memorial than that it should lie unanswered on the table.

The question here presented was as to the legality of their present punishment, which he denied. The measure is criminal even, is within the reach of the application of the writ of habeas corpus, and this right has never been denied by any Executive until now Mr Pendleton said, in the course of his argument, that when the Constitution was framed there was no principle more incontrovertible than that Parliament alone could suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

The resolution was a protest against usurpation, and it could not be believed that our forefathers, who had so earnestly engaged in securing personal liberty, would contract the bounds of freedom and enlarge the bounds of Executive power

If the President can suspend one provision of the Constitution he can suspend them all, and reduce this nation to the condition of slaves, by changing the theory of the Government Any nation willing to adopt this theory is so lost to a manly sense of independence and dignity, and so a just consciousness of their courage and duty of defending the Government, that the yoke is a fit emblem and a just token of their degradation If this theory shall be endorsed, the precedent will give authority in the future to ambitious men until public virtue will be destroyed, the national character tarnished, and love of liberty destroyed, and the country become a prey to any tyrant Our successful invasion of any right depreciates its value and weakens the means of a rightful resistance No one should listen to the doctrine of State necessity—the history of which is written on the wreck of public liberty.

Mr BINGHAM, of Ohio, replied that all his colleague had just said, or could say, had been fully and well-technically answered by the argument of the Attorney General, heretofore submitted. Notwithstanding the ability of his colleague, he (Mr Pendleton) had not been able to disguise the fact that the time had come which was contemplated by the words of the Constitution for the suspending of the writ of habeas corpus. It was important that some power should do so. If this be conceded, then his colleague's argument was destroyed itself It implied a censure on the House in not discharging the duty long ago, as required by the oath which they had all taken to support the Constitution His colleague's position was that Congress alone can suspend this writ, while conceding that the time has come for its suspension When rebellion had lifted up its head over a large portion of this Republic and essayed to shake down the pillars of the Constitution, and had drenched the land in fraternal blood, it was no time to be splitting hairs as to whether Congress or the President should first exercise the power. Did his colleague contemplate a general jail delivery, or wish to confine his sympathies to the rebels and conspirators of the city of Baltimore? Had he no sympathy for those confined in the Old Capitol? Why should they not also be discharged? Assuming his colleague's position to be right, then his colleague was derelict in his duty in not moving a suspension of the writ in accordance with the oath he had taken to maintain, protect, and defend the Constitution The laws are to be executed, and not only executed by force, but by the sword, against the powers of rebellion It did not lie in the mouths of the memorialists to claim the benefit of the Constitution, every provision of which they had trampled under foot.

On motion of Mr BINGHAM, the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of 108 yeas against 26 nays.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Bingham, of Michigan.

Eulogies on the character of the deceased were delivered by Messrs. BEAMAN, TROWBRIDGE, GRANGER, of Michigan, SEDGWICK, of New York, and ASHLEY, of Ohio.

The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and the House adjourned

From Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, Dec 10.—Aaron K Peckham was to-day appointed by Governor Curtin President Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District.

Col Wynkoop's regiment of cavalry, raised at this place, will probably leave for Kentucky on Thursday They wait for nothing but their arms

The regiment comprising Gen James' Mountain Brigade, lately sent to Camp Curtin to be organized, will go forward this week

The Fifty seventh Regiment, Col. Maxwell; the One hundred-and-first, Col Wilson, Fifty-fourth, Col Campbell, and Fifty sixth, Col Meredith, are the only regiments now raising in Camp Curtin The two first named are nearly full, and will receive marching orders at an early day

No doubt whatever is entertained as to the ability of all to fill up to the required standard within a short time

Recruits for these regiments are coming in as rapidly as could possibly be expected under the circumstances

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—Gen Zollicoffer, who is in command of the rebel forces, has not advanced north of the Cumberland river, as reported

General Schoepf has withdrawn to Somerset, and there awaits reinforcements of Federal troops.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Broad and Locust streets.—"The Lady of Lyons"

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—"Faust and Marguerite"

ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—"All in the Wrong"—"Ben, the Boatswain"

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—"The Southern Rebellion by Sea and Land"—The Cataract of the Ganges."

TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

Rush's Regiment of Lancers

One of the finest displays of the time was made by Colonel Rush's Regiment of Mounted Lancers yesterday afternoon. The Lancers left the camp ground at ten o'clock, and the turnpike was crowded with people and teams that accompanied them to town. The men rode four abreast, and came in at a pleasant trot The horses were thoroughly trained, and kept together with the regularity and precision of foot soldiers. As for the men, the land cannot exhibit an equal number more manly, indurated, and intelligent. They sat in the saddles as if parts of the horses, and held their lances aloft like old knights, who would be ready to poise and charge at a moment's warning

The lances, by the way, were simply rods of stout wood, perhaps eight feet long, pointed with a short dart or spear-head, in shape like a bayonet of the old time that had been cut off midway Upon each lance-pole a red flag was fastened, bearing the letter of the company. The soldiers carried beside them heavy cavalry swords that swung from the flanks of the horses They wore spurs upon their heels, and carried a blanket under the saddle Their hats were of felt, with the brim turned up and fastened with a brazen cockade The trappings of the horses were plain but very stout, and some of the animals were perfections of equine beauty, that trotted with curved heads and streaming manes, as if they had snuffed the service far off and were impatient for the order to charge

There were few small men in the whole regiment The officers carried drawn swords, and were elegantly booted and uniformed A few wore silver spurs. They all rode magnificent horses, and the best of all was that of Colonel Rush, a beautiful stallion, full of mettle, and with a shining skin that seemed to reflect the crowded streets and upturned faces as in a mirror Colonel Rush himself was a sinewy, well-knit gentleman, who might look an army into retreat, so piercing was his eye.

The procession was a long time passing, and pickets were sent out ahead to clear the streets of the populace and vehicles. These galloped down the cobble stones, and gave one a faint idea of the headlong onset, when the eight hundred horses, in close array, should go tramping after a retreating enemy, and spread death and dismay among them. It was a terrible thought—that, of the brave steeds and gallant riders, a very few should one day go back. That men and horses would manure a rebellious soil—"Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one [illegible]

When the head of the line reached [illegible] street, a halt was ordered During the halt the mounted band played several patriotic airs, after which the regiment turned into sections of four, and proceeded [illegible] street The appearance of this fine body of mounted troops in the streets would be sufficient to create a crowd and excitement at any time, but a squadron of lancers is a rare sight for our people, and this fact, together with the probable early departure of the regiment for the seat of war, caused an unusual excitement.

We append a correct list of the staff and company officers of the Lancers:

Colonel, Richard H. Rush; lieutenant colonel, J H McArthur; major, ——Smith, adjutant, F. C. Newhall, quartermaster, Thomas F. Malley; surgeon, William Ness; assistant surgeon, Charles N. Ellis.

Company A—Captain, W. P. C. Treichel; first lieutenant, C. W. Moorehead, second lieutenant, J. N Dickson

Company B—Captain, J H Gardner; first lieutenant, R W. Mitchell, second lieutenant, W. W Frazier, Jr.

Company C—Captain, H C Whelan, first lieutenant, Charles L Leiper; second lieutenant, E. L. Lewis

Company D—Captain, Joseph Wright, first lieutenant, Samuel Hazard, Jr.; second lieutenant, Emlen N Carpenter

Company E—Captain, J. H Harlehn, first lieutenant, C J Whitehead, second lieutenant, C B Davis

Company F—Captain, R Milligan, first lieutenant, C E Richards; second lieutenant J H Clark

Company G—Captain, G. H Olymer; first lieutenant, A F Bertolet; second lieutenant, W B Coll.

Company H—Captain, B Lockwood, first lieutenant, C Cadwalader, second lieutenant, W Odenheimer

Company I—Captain, James Starr, first lieutenant, Oswald Jackson; second lieutenant, Frank M Furness.

Company K—Captain, Howard Ellis, first lieutenant, John W Williams, second lieutenant, Thomas W Neill.

VAGRANCY.—THE BEGGAR DETECTIVES.—Vagrancy in this city assumes a variety of forms. The class of vagrants may be properly divided into the three species. First, those who beg from necessity, second, those who beg from sheer indolence to earn an honest livelihood, and, third, those who espouse begging as a profession.

At one time in the history of our city—not, however, during the present municipal administration—the "begging nuisance" assumed such a clamorous importance, that the interference of the authorities to suppress it was loudly demanded. The columns of the daily papers were filled with communications on the subject; and even the generous, on account of the many impositions upon their charity, were deaf to all street appeals for aid. The nuisance at length became intolerable, and it was found necessary to establish a "Beggar Detective" system. Two officers were detailed from the regular police force for this purpose. The present incumbents are Messrs. Boyd Adams and Samuel Tait, both able and efficient in the discharge of their peculiar and unpleasant duties. In fact, of the many unpleasant duties devolving upon policemen, this is at once the most disagreeable and least appreciated by the public, and at the same time one of the most important for the common good.

[illegible]

The first class of vagrants, or those who beg from necessity, we have already alluded to. Their number is comparatively insignificant, and we have the philanthropy of our citizens to thank for this result.

The second class are very numerous. They have all the laziness of the professional beggars, without their lawless daring. Being too lazy to work, vagrancy becomes, in some degree, a necessity with them. They generally make a tour in the morning [illegible]

The third class, or the professional beggars, are by far the most numerous and impregnable. Their pretended appeals are generally attended with success. They will accept no alms but money; yet will steal anything within reach that does not require too much exertion to carry off. One of their most annoying habits is to watch until they perceive two or more persons engaged in conversation in the street, when they will approach one of the party and almost demand as a right that their petition for money shall be answered. In most cases the parties solicited will gladly bestow a small sum to rid themselves of such pests.

Another of their ingenious contrivances for obtaining money under false pretences consists in a resort to green patches over the eye, and unnecessary crutches bandaged to healthy limbs. If an ulcerated sore can be exposed, their prospects are regarded by their brethren as much more flattering, while a badly-spelled credential, if it have but the sanction of a decent name, is regarded as a pledge of the most gratifying character. Church door-steps are a famous resort for mothers with borrowed infants in their arms. We have heard of cases in which parties loan their infants to further such schemes. Another common scheme for the professional beggars is to visit dwellings in pairs, and while one of them proceeds to the back gate the other rings the front door-bell. As a matter of course, but one of these calls can be answered at a time, when the opportunity is embraced by the other individual, who slips into the dwelling and steals therefrom any valuables that may be within reach. In this manner, and in a very short space of time, an exchange of property to a large amount is sometimes effected. Meanwhile, the honest confederate engages the attention of the domestic with a pitiful tale of his checkered life

With such graceless scamps as these it is the province of the "Beggar Detective" to cope Street-begging has, within the last few years, been greatly reduced, and if the proper attention was paid to it, by appointing more officers to this department, one of the greatest evils which now cries out for reform, might, in the course of time, be almost wholly abolished. Officers Adams and Tait arrested, last year, between five and six hundred persons, who were found begging upon the public highways, &c. This number includes men, women, and children of both colors, who were variously disposed of. They average about fifteen or twenty arrests per week. In all cases where children are under twelve years of age they are sent to some benevolent institution, when older, to the House of Refuge. Very few are forwarded to the latter institution, however, as most of the children engaged in this unlawful business are quite young. As strange as it may seem, the hard times have not increased vagrancy. A vagrant, when first apprehended, is always severely reprimanded and discharged, after being warned of the consequences if again caught begging The "Beggar Detectives" visit once every week the institution for the relief of the families of volunteers, and their presence here has thus far prevented a vast amount of imposition. Numerous cases of destitution and vagrancy are reported at the Mayor's office, and are always promptly attended to by these officers, who at once visit the place, and dispose of the parties according to law The operations of the beggar detectives are reported by them every morning to the Mayor, who allows the officers the privilege of going to all parts of the city, or wherever they may think their services are most needed That this is a useful branch of the police department is plain to the minds of all, and, it it did not exist, street-begging and vagrancy would increase to a formidable extent.

IRON CLAD VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.—From the interesting official report on the subject of iron clad vessels for the navy, which has just been submitted to Congress by Secretary Welles, we learn that plans for such vessels have been submitted to the department by three well-known firms of this city, viz Messrs. Neafie & Levy, Merrick & Sons, and John W. Nystrom.

In reference to the proposition of the first party, the Board very briefly say

"No plans or drawings, therefore, not considered. Neither price nor time stated

Length of vessel, 200 feet.	Draft of water, 13 feet
Breadth of beam, 40 feet.	Displacement, 1,548 tons.
Depth of hold, 18 feet.	Speed per hour, 10 knots"

With respect to the plan submitted by Messrs. Merrick & Son, the Board hold the following views

Vessel of wood and iron combined This proposition we consider the most practicable for heavy armor. We recommend that a contract be made with that party under a guarantee with forfeiture in case of failure to comply with the specifications, and that the contract require the plates to be fifteen feet long and thirty-six inches wide, with a reservation of some modification which may occur, as the work progresses, not to affect the cost.

Price, $780,000	Time, 9 months
Length of vessel, 220 feet.	Draft of water, 13 feet
Breadth of beam, 60 feet.	Displacement, 3,296 tons.
Depth of hold, 23 feet.	Speed per hour, 9½ knots.

The committee say of the plan of Mr Nystrom

The plan of (quadruple) guns is not known, and cannot be considered. The dimensions would not float the vessel without the guards, which we are not satisfied would repel shot. We do not recommend the plan

Price, about $175,000	Time, four months.
Length of vessel, 176 feet.	Draft of water, 10 feet
Breadth of beam, 27 feet.	Displacement, 615 tons.
Depth of hold, 12 feet	Speed per hour, 12 knots.

The Board further say, in their report

Opinions differ among naval and scientific men as to the policy of adopting the iron armature for ships-of-war. For coast and harbor defence they are undoubtedly formidable adjuncts to fortifications on land As cruising vessels, however, we are skeptical as to their advantages and ultimate adoption. But, while other nations are endeavoring to perfect them, we must not remain idle

The enormous load of iron as so much additional weight to the vessel, the great breadth of beam necessary to give her stability, the short supply of coal she will be able to stow in bunkers, the greater power required to propel her, and the largely increased cost of construction, are objections to this class of vessels as cruisers, which we believe it is difficult successfully to overcome For river and harbor service, we consider iron-clad vessels of light draught or floating batteries thus shielded as very important, and we feel at this moment the necessity of them on some of our rivers and inlets to enforce obedience to the laws We, however, do not hesitate to express the opinion, notwithstanding all we have heard or seen written on the subject, that no ship or floating battery, however heavily she may be plated, can cope successfully with a properly constructed fortification of masonry. The one is fixed and immovable, and though constructed of a material which may be shattered by shot, can be covered, if need be, by the same or much heavier armor than a floating vessel can bear, while the other is subject to disturbances by winds and waves, and to the powerful effects of tides and currents

From what we know of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of ships constructed of wood over those of iron, we are clearly of the opinion that no iron-clad vessel of equal displacement can be made to obtain the same speed as one not thus encumbered, because her form would be better adapted to speed. Her form and dimensions, the unyielding nature of the shield, detract materially in a heavy sea from the life, buoyancy, and spring which a ship built of wood possesses.

Our immediate demands seem to require, first, so far as practicable, vessels invulnerable to shot, of light draught of water, to penetrate our shoal harbors, rivers, and bayous; we therefore favor the construction of this class of vessel before going into a more perfect system of large iron-clad sea-going vessels of war We are here met with the difficulty of encountering vessels with armor, which, from their size, they are unable to bear; we nevertheless recommend that contracts be made with responsible parties for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels or batteries of as light a draught of water as practicable, consistent with their weight of armor Meanwhile, availing of the experience thus obtained, and the improvements which we believe are yet to be made by other naval Powers in building iron clad ships, we would advise the construction in our dock yards of one or more of these vessels upon a large and more perfect scale, when Congress shall see fit to authorize it The amount now appropriated is not sufficient to build both classes of vessels to any great extent.

Three of the plans submitted are approved. They are those of Messrs. Merrick & Son, of this city, Bushnell & Co., of New Haven, Conn., and J. Ericsson, of New York The appropriation, by Congress, for the building of the vessels, is $1,500,000, of which [illegible]

[illegible] projectiles, and their [illegible] the form and preparation of have elicited a large amount of ingenuity and invention, vise means for resisting them in the construction of ships-of-war. As yet, we know of nothing superior to the large and heavy spherical shot in its destructive effects on vessels, whether plated or not.

Rifled guns have greater range, but the conical shot does not produce the crushing effect of spherical shot.

It is assumed that 4½-inch plates are the heaviest armor a sea going vessel can safely carry These plates should be of tough iron, and rolled in large, long pieces This thickness of armor, it is believed, will resist all projectiles now in general use at a distance of five hundred yards, especially if the ship's sides are angular

Plates hammered in large masses are less fibrous and tough than when rolled. The question whether wooden backing, or any elastic substance behind the iron plating, will tend to relieve all the frame of the ships from the crushing effect of a heavy projectile, is not yet decided. Major Barnard says, "to put an elastic material behind the iron is to insure its destruction." With all deference to such creditable authority, we may suggest that it is possible a backing of some elastic substance—soft wood, perhaps, is the best—might relieve the frame of the ship somewhat from the terrible shock of a heavy projectile, though the plate should not be fractured.

In deciding upon the relative merits of iron and wood-en-framed vessels, for each of which we have offers, the Board is of opinion that it would be well to try a specimen of each, as both have distinguished advocates. One strong objection to iron vessels, which, so far as we know, has not yet been overcome, is the oxidation of iron in salt water, and the liability of their becoming foul under water, by the settlement of sea grass and animalcules to their bottoms. The best preventive we know of is a coating of pure zinc paint, which, so long as it lasts, is believed to be an antidote to this cause of evil.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The regular meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon at the Athenæum, in Sixth street

A communication was received from the Directors of the First section, asking that the Jackson School be changed to a first-class school. Referred to the Committee on Grammar and Primary Schools.

Also, one from the Fifth section, asking the removal of the Southeast Girls' School to No 202 North second street Referred to same committee.

Also, one from the Fifth section, asking the Board to use endeavors to prevent the children of that section from attending schools in other sections. Referred to same committee.

Also, one from the Eleventh section, asking that $250 be transferred from the item of stoves to repairs. Referred to Councils.

Also, one from the Sixteenth section, asking a transfer of appropriations not expended to item of repairs. Referred to Committee on Primary Schools.

Also, one from the Twenty first section, asking that the grade of the Levering unclassified school be raised. Referred to same committee.

Also, one from the Twenty-second section, asking that the salary of the keeper of the Rittenhouse school be raised to $230. Referred to same committee.

Several communications from parties presenting books and plans were referred to the Committee on Text Books.

The Committee on Accounts were authorized to release the drawing of warrants for the principal of the Southwest Grammar School till the demands of the Board be complied with Referred to Committee on Accounts.

The Committee on Accounts were authorized to advertise for supplies for 1862.

The Committee on Property were authorized to draw warrants for contractors engaged in building school-houses, and to open two new primary schools in the Southeast section, and to employ a house keeper in the Sixth section for the Brown-street school, and to employ a teacher in the Eighth section

The Committee on Qualifications reported in favor of granting situations to certain persons who had been examined. Five hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the teachers of the grammar schools be required to report on the 1st of January to this Board the names and places of residence of their pupils. Agreed to Adjourned.

A PLAYFUL STEER.—A drove of cattle were brought over the Girard-avenue bridge on Monday afternoon, about three o'clock. As they reached the eastern end one of the animals became excited, and got into Fairmount Park There the infuriated beast dashed around at a fearful rate A small boy, who was unfortunate enough to come in the way of the steer, was taken up and tossed a considerable distance. Happily no one was injured. Some of the park police who were in that portion of the grounds, steered clear of the animal, and took to the trees for safety. The steer ran until he was tired out, and was then quietly driven to his companions.

THE APPROACH OF THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The shop windows all over the city afford an unerring indication of the approach of Christmas. The confectioners are, of course, as busy as bees among their sweetmeats. The windows and show-cases of these establishments make a grand display, which is particularly tempting to the juveniles. While the jewelers on Chestnut street demand thousands for a cluster of diamonds, there are dealers in the cheap ornaments who will load a wheelbarrow with jewelry for about five dollars.

The storekeepers have made extensive preparations for the present holiday season, and every variety of goods—useful, ornamental, cheap, or costly—can be obtained according to the means or taste of the purchaser.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF GOVERNMENT SHOES.—Thomas Herbert was before Alderman Clout, yesterday morning, upon the charge of larceny Herbert is a shoemaker by trade, and is alleged to have taken out Government shoes for making It seems that he assumed different names, and after obtaining the material sells it and pockets the money. The accused was committed for a further hearing

ARTILLERY DRILL.—Captain Biddle's flying artillery will drill this afternoon, on the large field opposite the Ridge avenue railroad depot The full battery will be in service. The proceedings will commence at 12 o'clock M., and will continue during the afternoon An immense crowd of spectators will be in attendance should the weather prove fine, and order will be well preserved under the supervision of Chief Ruggles

TREASURY NOTES TO BE TAKEN FOR POSTAGE.—Some of our Pennsylvania postmasters having declined to receive United States Treasury Notes, payable on demand, the Postmaster-General has made an order indicating that it is their duty to take such notes in payment of postage; but, of course, it is not expected that they will put themselves to inconvenience by returning specie in any unreasonable amounts by way of making change.

DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—On Monday night, a woman applied for and was accommodated with lodgings in the Fifth-ward station-house She and with her a female infant, about six weeks old. During the night the child died.

DEFENCE OF THE CITY.—During the past week the Committee on Defence and Protection of the City expended $1,093 61 in carrying out the objects of their appointment.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, noon:

2 shares in the Mercantile Library Co., $8—$16.
$600 Kensington six per cent. loan 83 per cent.
64 shares Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Company—9¾.
6 shares American Academy of Music—$170.
5 do do do do —$157 50.
1 do Ocean Steam Navigation Co—$60.
2 do do do do $60—$120.
1 do Academy of Fine Arts—$16.
1 do Point Breeze Park Association—$31.
Pew, No. 172 Arch-street Presbyterian Church—$5.
Pew, No. 91 do do do —$210.

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 609 Green street, west of Marshall street, 16 by 60 feet—$2,300.

Three-story brick residence, No. 634 Franklin street, 23 by 65 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of $112—$5,250.

Building lot, York street, above Amber street, Nineteenth ward, 30 by 150 feet, subject to a ground rent of $720—$200.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1330 Vine street, 15 feet 6 inches by 54 feet, subject to incumbrance of $2,500—$475.

Building lot, Christian street, above Twelfth street, 18 by 100 feet, subject to incumbrances of $800—$20.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1600 Wood street, 15 by 25 feet, subject to incumbrances of $500—$275.

Two building lots, Everett street, above Twelfth street, 16 by 77 feet, subject to the incumbrances of $700—$10.

Three three-story brick dwellings, Division street, each lot 14 feet 4 inches by 48 feet deep, subject to the incumbrances of $3,000—$1,200.

Brick dwelling and stable, No. 1620 Wood street, 18 by 88 feet, subject to the incumbrances of $3,200—$550.

Handsome modern residence, No. 1520 Race street, 22 by 112 feet, subject to the incumbrances of $5,400—$100.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 237 North Sixteenth street, lot 25 by 60, subject to the incumbrances of $1,600—$500.

Three-story brick dwelling, northwest corner of Sixteenth and Pearl streets, 17 by 15 feet, subject to the incumbrances of $3,000—$100.

Three-story brick dwelling, Sixteenth street, north of Pearl street, 17 by 75 feet, subject to incumbrances of $3,000—$250.

Three story brick dwelling, Sixteenth street, above Pearl street, 17 by 75 feet, subject to incumbrances of $2,900—$300.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 237 Juniper street, 15 by 60 feet, subject to the incumbrances of $1,700—$300.

Two brick dwellings and carpenter shop, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison street, 32 by 70 feet, subject to the incumbrances of $4,300—$350.

The sugar refinery held at $60,000, subject to the mortgage of $30,100.

THE UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Union Relief Association, of Philadelphia, have furnished the following regiments with boxes of surgical apparatus and dressings since the last report:

Col. Geary, 2 boxes; Col. Murphy, 2 boxes; Col. Small, 2 boxes; Col. Einstein, 2 boxes; Col. Birney, 2 boxes, 1 small box for immediate use; Col. Rosline, 2 boxes; Col. Friedman, 1 small box medicine for immediate use; Col. Baxter, 1 small box medicine for immediate use; Col. McLean, 1 small box for immediate use, 2 boxes; First Regiment United States Chasseurs, 1 box dressings and hospital stores; Col. Chorman, 2 boxes; Col. Small, 1 box; Col. Gregory, 1 box; Col. Baxter, 1 box.

HOSPITALS FURNISHED.—Dr. McClellan, Alexandria, 1 box; C at Washington, 1 box; Frederick City, 1 box; Christian street, Philadelphia, 3 sets clavicle, 3 sets thigh pads; Miss Dix, 3 sets; Cooper-shop, 1 box, 3 pairs crutches; Volunteer's Refreshment, 1 box, 3 pairs crutches.

Books, magazines, and papers have been furnished the following hospitals:

Alexandria, 1 box; Infirmary, Washington, 1 box; Seminary, Georgetown, 1 box; Bridge street, Georgetown, 1 package; Frederick City, 1 package; C street, Washington, 1 package; Meridian Hill, 1 package; Col. Baxter's Regimental Hospital, 1 package; Christian street, Philadelphia, 1 package; Cooper Shop, half dozen prayer books; General hospital, Baltimore, 1 box.

Hospital stores to Miss Dix—5 boxes clothing, 4 boxes jelly.

Hagerstown—1 box clothing, 1 box jelly.

Miss Dix—1 bale bassocks, quilts, herbs, &c.; 1 box feather pillows, &c.

Bridge street, Georgetown—3 boxes hospital stores.

U. S. General Hospital, Baltimore, 1 box clothing.

Christian street, Philadelphia, shirts, mattresses, pillows, comforts, socks, jellies, fruits, wine, &c.

Col. Baxter's regimental hospital, 1 box hospital stores from Rockenburg Primary School for Boys, 1 box hospital stores, and 1 box for immediate use, sent Col. Baxter's regiment—donated expressly for them.

Col. Geary, regimental hospital, 1 box hospital stores.

Negley Guards, Pittsburg, 18 spice belts.

Miss Dix, 1 bale hassocks, quilts, and crutches.

California Regimental hospital, 1 box hospital stores.

Col. Birney, regimental hospital, 1 box hospital stores.

The treasurer reports received since May 30, $70 63; balance on hand last report, $13.35; expenses, $83 87; balance on hand, $9 14. MRS. G. W. DORSEY.

MARGARET BAIRD, Secretary.

CAPT. W. J. J. BRACELAND, of the Independent Grays (Co. I, First Regiment of Artillery, Col. Frank Patterson), died on Monday, of consumption. Capt. Braceland left a sick bed to lead his company in the three-months service. He was beloved by his own men, and enjoyed the friendship of all his brother officers. At Edwards' Ferry, and as provost marshal at Sandy Hook, Md., he won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was a good soldier and a genial man. His funeral will take place from No. 115 South Thirteenth street, on Thursday morning.

LECTURE BY DR. MORIARTY.—Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty is announced to deliver a lecture, in National Hall, to-morrow evening. His subject is "Hints for Patriotism." He will, no doubt, draw a crowded house.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: My attention has been called to a leading article in the New York *Herald* of the 9th, headed "An Abolition Bible," in which the writer refers to Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible now publishing. He says he finds in this edition, in the ninth chapter of Exodus and the thirty second verse, the word "rice," which word (he says) does not occur in the chapter at all in any correct copy of the Bible. The writer further says that there will be abundance of time to make any further interpolations in matters relating to Southern slavery, rice plantations, cotton culture, &c.

I quote the verse referred to from Cassell's edition, Exodus ix., 32, "But the wheat and the rie were not smitten, for they were not grown up."

As the word "rice" does not appear in this verse, nor in any part of the chapter, it follows that the only charge [illegible] How any [illegible] sane man could find a leading article [illegible] which a newspaper on a basis [illegible] to solve.

I leave [illegible] JOHN McFARLAN,
Agent for Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible,
73 South Sixth street.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Dec., 1861.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1861.

Another dull day was noted at the Stock Board to-day, with little change in prices. Reading Railroad shares sold down to 17, Camden and Amboy Railroad stock declined one dollar per share, and Pennsylvania Railroad stock advanced to 37⅝—a gain of ⅛.

The money market is steady and unchanged.

The stockholders of the Little Schuylkill Railroad Company had another meeting to-day, and another long debate upon the affairs and management of the company, the meeting being afterwards adjourned to the 23d inst., when the directors will present a reply to the report of the committee of investigation, and the report and the answer will both probably be given to the public.

The counterfeit ones and twos on the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county continue to be freely circulated, and we take occasion again to caution our readers against them.

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting on Saturday night, at which some important legislation relative to the railroad debt of the city was had. Our readers will recollect that some months ago a committee was appointed to confer with the bondholders, with a view of determining a basis for the settlement of their claims against the city. The committee entered on its duties with alacrity, and a long correspondence with Mr. Lanier, of New York, acting on behalf of the bondholders, followed. A few days since, Messrs. Lanier and Meyer, the latter a heavy stockholder, arrived in this city, and after a consultation with the committee, it was agreed on as a basis of settlement that the old bonds should be exchanged for new ones bearing four per cent. interest, the arrearages of interest now due to be thrown off. Mr. Meyer, we believe, was opposed to this arrangement, only so far, however, as regarded the bonds on which he had already obtained judgment. The Hon. Thomas M. Howe, on behalf of the committee, appeared in Council at its meeting on Saturday night, and made a verbal report of what had been done, remarking, however, that the committee was not prepared to recommend any action in the matter, or the adoption of any particular course.

After hearing Mr. Howe's statement, an ordinance on the subject was read, which was prepared by the City Solicitor at the instance of the committee. It provides for the exchange of old bonds of the city for new bonds of like amount, bearing four per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, irredeemable, except at the pleasure of the city, otherwise than by the operation of a sinking fund. To create this sinking fund, a tax is to be levied annually, sufficient to meet the annual interest on the new bonds at four per cent., and provide an additional amount of four thousand dollars as a fund for the gradual and ultimate extinction of the debt—the amount raised in this manner to be kept separate from other city funds, and applied to payment of said interest, the surplus being invested in bonds as often as once in every two years. The bonds which the ordinance proposes to exchange are those issued by the city to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and amount to $400,000, which, at four per cent., will require an annual tax of $16,000 to meet the interest. The ordinance was discussed at length, and, after some little opposition, was adopted by a decisive vote. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Finance Committee to apply to the Legislature for such legislation as may be necessary to carry the provisions of the ordinance into effect. This is practically the first movement towards a compromise that has been yet taken here, and we doubt if those who desire to see the vexed question amicably settled will hail the movement as a step in the right direction.—*Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.*

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The line of road from here to Chicago, when purchased at Cleveland, on the 24th of October last, was designated by its new proprietors with the above title. The new corporation, which will be created this month, under a special law of this Commonwealth, to own this property, will be styled the "Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company."

The Purchasing Committee, who now hold this road, were in session, in this city, several days last week, looking closely into its condition and management, and organizing the personale and fixing the policy for the future, so as to secure entire success from this time forward. J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier, & Co., New York, the chairman of the committee, has given, recently, much attention to the affairs of the road, looking to the reorganization, and, from his known experience and standing in business and financial matters, stimulated by a large pecuniary interest, stockholders have good reason to congratulate themselves on having the benefit of his valuable services. We learn that the committee adjourned with a higher estimate of the property than they had ever before had.

Since the sale, G. W. Cass, Esq., has been acting as general superintendent of the road, in addition to his other duties, which position he agreed temporarily to fill until some proper person could be had. The committee have been fortunate in finding the man in John B. Jervis, Esq., whose name and fame have been identified with the public works of this country for many years as a civil engineer and railway president. Mr. Jervis entered on his duties as general superintendent yesterday, and his office will likely be in Chicago.

The office of superintendent of the Western division, just made vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. N. Du Barry, who goes upon the Northern Central road, of this State, as general superintendent, has been tendered to H. A. Gardner, Esq., now the engineer of the Hudson River road, and recently vice president of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis road. Mr. G. brings with him much experience in his profession and a good name.

The office of general manager (which assimilates to the office of president) has been created, and is filled by Mr. Cass, who is still president of the old corporation, and will, we presume, be the president of the new one, as soon as created.

To Judge Hanna, of Fort Wayne, the vice president of the old corporation, are assigned duties appertaining to such an office at the present time; and from his long experience, business tact, and large interest in the road, we have no doubt will be the vice president of the new corporation.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

December 10, 1861.

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

2 Cam & Amboy R	119½	50 Reading R	17⅛
14 do	b5 119	100 do b5	17⅛
6 do	b5 119	5 Harrisburg R	52
8 Penna R	37⅝	8 do	52
100 Reading R	17.31	3 do	52
50 do	cash 17¼	1000 Penna 5s	cash 79
50 do	17¼	137.11 do	78½
12 do	17⅛	1000 City 6s new C&P	89½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

64 Second & Third R	40½	85 Elmira R	4½

SECOND BOARD.

1000 City 6s new C&P	89½	10 North Penna R	6
1000 do new C&P	89½	15 Kensington Bk	55
1000 Phila & Sunb 7s	75	10 Lehigh Nav	45½
2000 Penna R 1m 2ds	97	17 Del Mut Ins 2ds	21½
2 Norristown R	45		

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
U S 6s, '81	96	..	Elmira R	4½	.
Phila 6s	83	84	Elmira R Pref	9	9½
Phila 6s R	83	84	Elmira 7s '73	63	66
Phila 6s new	89½	90	Long Island R	9½	10½
Penna 5s	78½	79	Leh Cl & Nav	45½	46½
Reading R	17 1-16	17⅛	Leh Cl & N Scrp	33½	34
Reading Bds '70	81½	84	N Penna R	5	6½
R'dg M 6s '80 '43	92½	93½	N Penna R 6s	56	57
Read M 6s '86	73	74	N Penna 10s	71	78
Penna R	37½	37⅝	Catawissa Pref	4	4½
Penna R 2d m 6s	85	86	Frkfd & South R	37	60
Morris Cl Con	35½	.	2d & 3d sts R R	40½	41
Morris Cl Pref	109	..	W Phila R	60½	..
Sch Nav 6s '82	62½	63½	Spruce & Pine	8	9½
Sch Nav Imp 6s	..	74	Green & Coates	16½	19½
Sch Nav Stock	3	5	Chest & Walnut	30	.
Sch Nav Pref	11	12			

Philadelphia Markets.

DECEMBER 10—Evening.

The Flour market continues quiet at previous rates. Small sales of superfine at $5.37½@5.50, 5.62½@5.75 for extras, and $5.75@6 for family, including 500 bbls at the latter figure, and fancy lots at $6.25@6.75 ℔ bbl, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $4 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and quiet, Pennsylvania selling at $2.87½ ℔ bbl.

WHEAT.—There is not much offering; 9,000 bus prime Western and Pennsylvania reds, mostly the latter, sold at 137c, in store, about 1,500 bus white, part Southern, sold at 148c, and 5,000 bus prime Kentucky on private terms. Rye is in demand at 76c for Pennsylvania, 400 bus Southern sold at 70c. Corn is firm, and not much offering; small sales are reported at 61c for old yellow, and 53@56c for new, as to condition. Oats are more active, 6,000 bus Pennsylvania sold at 41c, and about 1,500 bus Southern at 40c, afloat. Barley is scarce at 75c ℔ bushel.

BARK.—First No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand at $28.50 ℔ ton.

COTTON.—There is not much doing; a few small lots have changed hands at full rates.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is not much doing in either; small sales of Coffee are making from second hands at full prices.

SEEDS.—There is no change, and a small business doing in Clover at $4 50@4 75 ℔ bushel.

WHISKY sells as wanted at 20@21c for barrels, the latter for prime Ohio, and 19½@20c ℔ gallon for drudge.

CITY ITEMS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.—We have been called upon by Captain W. Milhouse, of the First Virginia Infantry, General Kelly's brigade, who is making a flying visit to this city on business. He informs us that the men of his company, numbering about one hundred, are suffering from the want of shoes, stockings, and mittens. They were furnished with these articles of an indifferent quality when they first entered the service, but most of the shoes were worn out inside of twenty days, and of course the stockings were soon rendered useless. In some respects, the brave men who have been fighting our battles in Western Virginia occupy a peculiar position. They are in a measure *friendless*, that is to say, while they are accredited to Virginia, which is not in a condition to provide very liberally for the comfort of her own soldiers, many of them are citizens of other States. This is true to a large extent of Captain Milhouse's company, the captain being himself a Philadelphian, as is also his superior officer, General Kelly, than whom no man is better or more favorably known to our merchants. Captain Milhouse will remain in this city a day or two, and is desirous of obtaining these necessaries for the men of his company, *especially stockings, mittens, or gloves*. Persons having goods of this class to contribute are respectfully requested to send them to Messrs. Wright, Smith, & Co.'s, No. 5 North Fifth street, before Friday next. We hope this privilege of contributing to the comfort and efficiency of a company of volunteers well known in this community will meet a prompt and liberal response.

"HINTS FOR PATRIOTISM."—This will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered in National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth, to-morrow evening, by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, one of the most eminent men in the Catholic church. The Doctor, always eloquent, will no doubt be unusually so on this occasion, both from the nature of his theme and the noble cause in behalf of which the lecture is to be given. The proceeds are to be disbursed by the "St. Vincent de Paul Society," for the benefit of the poor. He is sure to be honored with an immense audience.

NEW CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—We invite attention to the card of Mr. E. H. Eldridge, clothier, No. 623 Market street, formerly at Chestnut and Eighth. In his new quarters, with a superior stock of goods, and one of the most skillful cutters in the country at the head of this department, he may justly ask and expect a liberal share of patronage. We may also state, that in charges he is *unusually moderate*. He is prepared to do the finest and most tasteful work, while he has garments of every grade to suit the wants of the humblest. His old friends and the public in general, we are quite sure, will be suited exactly to their taste at his establishment, and at very reasonable rates. We wish him every success in his new quarters.

BUYING PRESENTS AT OAKFORDS'.—From what we saw at the magnificent salerooms of Messrs. Charles Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel, yesterday, we are led to believe that our citizens are this season adopting the wiser plan of buying their *presents* early, instead of leaving it until the last moment, when purchases are always sure to be made at less advantage. It must be admitted, however, that Oakfords' inducements for this pleasant class of shopping are extraordinary. There is no class of desirable presents for either Children, Ladies, or Gentlemen, that is not found in greater variety and in the best taste in this famous old establishment. The Christmas season has evidently [illegible] with [illegible] ladies' furs at prices much below those [illegible] charged for the same qualities.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY.—For the richest and most exquisite Confectionery, prepared expressly for the Christmas holidays, our readers are respectfully recommended to the well-known house of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Second street, below Chestnut. Their present stock surpasses in richness, beauty, and suitable style for presents, and making Christmas happy in general, anything that we have ever examined. Hundreds are already flocking there daily and supplying themselves with these delicious edibles.

McCLELLAN NECKING EVERYBODY.—The great regard entertained by the mass of our citizens for the gallant young commander of our army is fittingly expressed in the fact that every gentleman of taste is buying and wearing the beautiful new McClellan Ties and Scarfs, lately invented, patented, and now being sold by Mr. J. A. Eshleman, northwest corner of Chestnut and Seventh.

SEASONABLE FOREIGN FRUITS.—Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has just received a lot of fine Layer Raisins, of the celebrated "Crown" brand; also, the finest quality of figs, to which we invite attention.

WAR PRICES.

Window Shades at 75c, worth $1 25.
Window Shades at $1, worth $1 75.
Window Shades at $2, worth $3.
Window Shades at $3, worth $5.
Window Shades at $5, worth $8.
Satin De Laines at $1 25 per yard.
Worsted Damasks at 60c. per yard.
All colors of double width Cotton Damask at 45c per yard.

KELTY & CO.,
No. 630 Chestnut street.

WINTER CLOTHING! WINTER CLOTHING!
Winter Clothing. Winter Clothing.
Best in the city.
Best in the city.
At Chas. Stokes', At Chas. Stokes',
At Chas. Stokes', At Chas. Stokes',
Under the Continental.
Under the Continental.
First-class Clothing, First-class Clothing,
First-class Clothing, First-class Clothing,
At Chas. Stokes' "One price."
At Chas. Stokes' "One price."

ADVERTISING EXTRAORDINARY.—Three weeks ago the British Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 received offers for the use of the wrappers of the two-shilling catalogues. Bennet, the watchmaker, was a successful bidder for the back pages of the catalogue wrappers, having paid for the two the sum of one thousand guineas. The Accidental Death Assurance Company obtained the last page but one at the price of six hundred pounds, and Rockhill & Wilson, the proprietors of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, declined to pay $500 000 for a notice of their elegant suits for civilians and military men.

VERBAL STATISTICS.—Professor Max Müller, in his admirable lecture on the "Science of Language," tells us that, out of the 50,000 words or so in the English tongue, it has been found that a rustic laborer only used 300. An ordinary educated man is supposed to use 3,000 or 4,000, while a great orator reaches 10,000. *En passant*, we might add that the splendid and well-made winter Clothing manufactured at the Fashionable Emporium of Granville Stokes, 609 Chestnut street, is used alike by the laborer, the educated man, and the orator, as the prices are fixed at such low figures as to render these superior garments within the reach of all.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Jas L Heverin, Bunsall, 1 day from Dover, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Mantua, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Hiawatha, Disney, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse to Geo H Kerfoot.
Schr Pearl, Lyons, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Charles, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

CLEARED.

Bark John Trucks, Collins, Annapolis, John Tucker.
Bark Alex McNeill, Somers, Glasgow, John R Penrose.
Brig Cecelie, Boggs, Nassau, N P Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Challenge, (Or) Le Blanc, Nevis, Thos Wattson & Sons.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, Potomac River, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr S Washburne, Thrasher, Taunton, J R Blakiston.
Schr Ann Turner, Ayres, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Morning Light, Ruark, Baltimore, O A Heckscher.
Schr George Hoffman, Jones, Providence, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Village Queen, Hawkins, Providence, L Audenried & Co.
Str R Willing, Claypoole, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str Alida, Robinson, New York, W P Clyde.
Barge Mary & Caroline, Adams, New York, W P Clyde.

SAILED.

Bark Alex McNeill, for Glasgow, sailed on Tuesday evening. Her cargo consists of 16,740 bushels wheat, 4,500 bbls, and 20 casks tallow.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs James Martin, Harding, and George Tales, Nickerson, hence, arrived at Providence 8th inst.
Schrs Amelia, and G T Hubbard, hence, arrived at Providence 9th inst.
Brig J W Drisko, (of Columbia,) Drisko, hence, arrived at Boston 9th inst.
Schr Joseph Fish, Shaw, cleared at Newport 8th inst, for Boston and Philadelphia.
Schrs M A Magee, Magee, and L H Smith, Smith, cleared at Boston 9th inst for Philadelphia.
Schr William B Rowe, Harris, hence, arrived at New Bedford 9th inst.

PAMPHLET PRINTING, and every other description of Printing, of the most superior quality, at the most reasonable rates, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, Drexel's Building, 34 South THIRD Street. de10-tf

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut sts.

J W Bryer, New York; S R Martin, New York; C Gilmore, Baltimore; M L Leopold, Cincinnati; D Kemmell, York, Pa; J C Clarke, Baltimore; G K Wheat, Wheeling, Va; J N Du Barry, Harrisburg; W Richards, Ohio; T McDowell, Chambersburg; G W Nicolls, Reading; W A Richards, Boston; G K Williamson, L Island; G S Rouwenhover, L I; J Williams, Long Island; W K Voorhees, L Island; Lieut J T Dennis, N Y; E S Knowlton & wf, N Y; W Firmstone, Easton, Pa; C P Schusler, New York; E H Seccomb, Boston; J N Foster & la, Baltimore; S Hays, Rochester; S A Allen, New Jersey; C Herchelrode, Ohio; Mrs J McCormick, Penna; L Wheelock, Brooklyn; E Mills, Cincinnati; A Mills, New Jersey; O L Allen, New York; F N Murphy, New York; I W White, New York; D H Follett, Boston; D Seichell, Boston; Dr W S King, U S A; R Weston, New York; F S Kirtland, New York; H Winkler, New York; C W Abbott, U S N; L P Dawson, U S N; E T Carson, M D, U S N; Capt Lowndes & wf, U S N; Col John G Stevens, N J; Gen Wm Cook, New Jersey; Geo A Pearre, Maryland; F G Wolbert, New York; C B Wilson & la, Boston; Judge Huntington, Ind; J Taylor, Boston; Dr J W Herty, U S N; L Dell, Iowa; J Webb, Illinois; J A Deller, Boston; Lloyd Paxton, Catawissa; J L Martin, Wash, D C; Geo de B Keim, Pottsville; Mrs Hunter, Reading; Miss Hunter, Reading; Miss Troxler, Reading; D Troxler, Reading; Jas W Low, New York; F Fiske, Patterson, Pa; N Stranger, Tamaqua; H Geis, Pottsville; Col W P Kellogg, Illinois; A C Babcock, Illinois; Master C T Carson, Pa; Mrs Hanscom, New York; L S Sanford, New York; C C h Pratt, Harrisburg; G W Shaw, Ohio; Mrs Danforth, W Chester; M Helfelbach, New York; E J Stone, Boston; Edw Merritt, Mount Holly; Saml T Leeds, Mt Holly; F M Rose, Troy, N J; J Reynolds, Jr, Montreal; W Foster, Jr, New York; M Furlong, Milwaukee; J D Woolley & la, N Y; F G Macombe, N Bedford; C S Douglas & la; F T Hewitt; Miss Newitt; J H Woods; N F Woolly, New York; Mr Campbell & la, N Y; Mr Burnham & la, N Y; Miss Kate Wood, N Y; Mr Wood, New York; John Smith; G W Colburn, Boston; Geo C Baldwin, Troy, N Y; John H Adler, Troy, N Y; Jas K Prentice, Troy, N Y; W Menzies, New York; Capt H G Gibson; A A Dunlop, Albany; R Dunlop, Syracuse; H L Cake, Virginia; F E Crane, Wash'n, D C; Hon J Dawley, England; Maj Anson, London; Sidney Homer, Boston; J N Morris & la; S M Rogers; J Paulding, New York; Geo Pierce, Boston; J Newman; N G Spalding, Albany; E H Sawyer, Boston; Saml Norris, Springfield; T Cooke, Philadelphia; John G Camp, New York; John A Weiser, York, Pa; R B Wigton, Huntingdon; J C Kunkel, Harrisburg; Wm G Smith, New York; Wm B Barnett, New York; Jas G Camp, Jr, New York; T Butterfield, New York; S Black, Cincinnati; J Marrillo, Troy, N Y; Geo B Thompson, Delaware; H Crowther, Leeds, Eng; Geo Maxwell, Connecticut; Geo Kellogg, Jr, Conn; A A Fisher, Connecticut; Robert Irwin, Illinois; W C Churchill, Illinois; L O Foster & wf, N York; H Souther, Erie co, Pa; S L French, Boston; F W Howe, Providence, R I; Jas D Bard, New York; H Blanchard, Hartford; C Wendell, Washington; Geo James, Zanesville, O; W Yelland, Baltimore; Dr McKenzie, Baltimore; D Currey, Delaware; Miss Currey, Delaware; Geo W Quintard, N York; D S Cobb, New York; Jos Boyce, Baltimore; Jas H Frothingham; A E McKee, Maryland

DECEMBER 10, 1861.—On motion of George M. Wharton, Esq., THOMAS BRADFORD DWIGHT was this day admitted to practice as an Attorney, in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. 1t*

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.
se22-1y JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This celebrated and perfect HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. All others are mere imitations of this Great Original, which has gained such extensive Patronage in all parts of the globe. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S LIQUID HAIR DYE INSTANTLY produces a splendid Black or natural Brown, without staining the Skin or injuring the Hair, and will remedy the ill effects of bad Dyes, invigorating the Hair for life.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale by FAHNESTOCK & CO. and DYOTT & CO., Philadelphia. mh1-tf

MARRIED.

RICHARDSON—EDWARDS.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. John Chambers, Mr William H. Richardson to Miss Mary J. Edwards, both of Philadelphia. *

BUTTER—HASLEM.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. A. Brindle, George Butter to Miss Caroline Haslem, all of Manayunk. *

DAVIS—PALMER.—On the 12th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. Jesse Davis, U. S. N., to Miss Henrietta V. Palmer, all of this city. *

LUKENS—LUKENS.—On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Geo. Lukens to Mrs. Kate Lukens, all of Philadelphia. *

OLIPHANT—MOUNT.—On the 9th instant, by Alderman Charles Wehline, William H. Oliphant to Miss Anna Mount, both of Burlington county, N. J. *

DIED.

SHARPLESS.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of her parents, near Chester, Pa., Mary J., daughter of John M. and Eliza H. Sharpless, aged 16 years. **

FITLER.—On Monday, the 9th instant, Catharine, relict of the late Daniel Fitler, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel H. Davis, 524 North Seventh street, on Thursday next, at 1½ P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

Her funeral will take place on Sixth day morning, the 13th, at 10 A. M., from her father's residence.

Carriages will meet the ½ past 8 A. M. train from this city for such of her friends as wish to attend. **

BRACELAND.—On the 9th instant, Captain W. J. J. Braceland, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. B. H. Braceland, 115 South Thirteenth street, below Chestnut, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock. *

COLEMAN.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. Mary Coleman, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Owen Duffy, 1420 Warnock street, below Jefferson, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. *

CONALOGUE.—On the 9th instant, John Conalogue, aged 23 years.

Funeral from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Bridget Dougherty, No. 451 Dillwyn street, below Willow, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ALEXANDER.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. Catharine Alexander, relict of the late William G. Alexander.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen B. A. Bond, Broad street, below Passyunk road, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. *

BEECHEY.—On the 7th inst., Elizabeth W. Beechey, wife of O. R. Beechey, aged 73 years.

Funeral from her late residence, corner of Belgrade street and Montgomery avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. *

HILL.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. Sarah Hill, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, Alexander Hill, No. 506 South Seventeenth street, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M. *

HOFFNER.—On the 7th instant, Henry L., son of John W. and Eliza Hoffner, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Feltonville, Twenty-second ward, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. *

MOURNING STORE.—BESSON & SON, No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET, offer for sale for cash—

Black Reps Anglais, 25 cents to 37½ cents.
" all wool Velour Ottomans, $1.
" do do Reps 37½ cents to $1.
" do do Epinglines 87½ cents to $1.
" do French Merinoes, 75 cents to $1.
" do do Cashmeres, 75 cents.
" Poult de Sole or Mourning Silk, $1.
" Thibet Long Shawls, $5.50 to $6.50.
" and white imported De Laines, 12½ cents.
Second Mourning Chene Mohairs, 12½ cents. de4

A CARD.—HEADQUARTERS 23D REGIMENT, P. V., December 9, 1861.

I take pleasure in returning the heartfelt thanks of the Twenty-third Regiment, P. V., to the members of the Union Relief Association of Philadelphia, of which Mrs. L. Whiteoder is superintendent, for four boxes containing supplies for our sick. With the largest regiment in the service of the United States, and the exposures consequent upon guard, picket, and fatigue duty, our hospital has had many cases, and the invalids have fully appreciated the kind attentions of these ladies.

I also return thanks to George Bullock, Esq., for his present of fifteen hundred pairs of mittens for our soldiers.

These attentions from home are not lost on the soldier, who shoulders his musket, leaves his circle of friends, and enters the Grand Army of the Potomac to support the Constitution and the cause of Freedom.

D. B. BIRNEY,
de11-2t Colonel Twenty-third Reg't, P. V.

THE VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOONS AND THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The following brief, though comprehensive, official correspondence, relative to the visit of Mr. JAMES M. NIXON and the celebrated Spanish Danseuse, ISABEL CUBAS, will be read with interest.

DECEMBER 9, 1861—A. M.

James M. Nixon, Esq., Lessee and Manager of the American Academy of Music.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, Presidents of the Cooper Shop and Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, respectfully request the pleasure of your presence at our Saloons, in company with Senorita ISABEL CUBAS, now performing under your Management, at such times as may best suit your convenience.

WM. M. COOPER,
President of the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon.
E. W. COOPER,
Pre-President of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
DECEMBER 9, 1861—P. M.

Messrs. Wm. M. Cooper and E. W. Cooper.

[illegible]

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE RECEIVED SOME
FINE GOODS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
RICH DARK SILKS.
LYONS VELVETS.
PRINTED REPS.
CORDED REPS.
FINE SHAWLS.
SCARLET SCARFS.
BLACK CLOAKS.
CLOAK CLOTHS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.
de11-w1m

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
MAGNIFICENT
FRENCH SILK PLUSH CLOAKS
JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.
FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS
In endless variety. Also, the largest and best assorted stock of
SEAL SKIN CLOAKS
In the City.
EVERY NEW STYLE, EVERY NEW MATERIAL.
The very best work, at
PRICES THAT ASTONISH EVERY ONE
IVENS',
d9-1m NO 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS ONLY.
Most suitable for
PRESENTS,
will be offered at
No. 1021 CHESTNUT STREET,
No. 1021 CHESTNUT STREET,
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No. 1021 CHESTNUT STREET,
FROM WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst.
DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY,
A fresh and carefully selected stock of
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
[illegible]
CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
[illegible]
1024 CHESTNUT ST.,
[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN A. MULLEN,
Agent.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

[illegible]

PRICE, FERRIS, & Co,
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

GENTLEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

[illegible]

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

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MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS HOME GUARD

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MARINES.

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS CURTIN LIGHT GUARD

[illegible]

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY

[illegible]

FOR PRESENTS.—LIGHT, NEAT,

[illegible]

GRAPES.—Splendid Catawba Grapes,

[illegible]

CHEAP SUGARS.—O. DONOGHUE,

[illegible]

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS,

[illegible]

HAIR-DYEING FOR LADIES and Gentlemen done at FOURTH and CHESTNUT, in the best style.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS AND CHRISTMAS
FANCY GOODS.
Greatest variety and lowest prices at
TILLER'S CHEAPEST IMPORTING HOUSE,
de10-6t 33 South FOURTH Street.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The undersigned is now selling out a stock of Fancy Goods, embracing Gold Jewelry, Perfumery, Puff Boxes, Chess and Checker Men, Dolls, Gent's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Sachets, Pocket-Books, Portemonnaies, &c., &c.

Also, in store, an assortment of Nubias, new and beautiful styles of Woollen Hoods and Sontags, to which the attention of the retail trade is invited.

JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr.,
No. 17 North FOURTH Street,
de10-3t Above Market.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

And we are assured that many who read *The Press* are already considering

WHAT TO PRESENT
TO THEIR GENTLEMAN FRIENDS.

We would suggest the following.
Either
A FINE WRAPPER,
MUFFLER,
SCARF,
TIE, or
GLOVES.

Or, if they have friends IN THE ARMY, what could be more acceptable to our noble Volunteers and Officers, than

GOOD FLANNEL SHIRTS,
OR HEAVY UNDERCLOTHING.
THE PLACE TO BUY THEM
IS AT
W. W. KNIGHT'S
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
No. 606 ARCH STREET.

N. B. FINE SHIRTS *ready made and made to order*, at
$1.50, AND UPWARDS.
no27-lf 1m

MILITARY GOODS.

A MAGNIFICENT
PRESENT.
ONE OF THOSE
SPLENDID TENTS,
FOR OFFICERS OR MEN,

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CADET MUSKETS AND EQUIPMENTS.

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CLOTHING.

E. H. ELDRIDGE, Agt.,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER,

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MILLINERY GOODS.

KENNEDY'S
FRENCH
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

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NEW FIRMS AND CHANGES.
1862.
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BLANK BOOKS
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LINEN PAPERS,
[illegible]

WM. F. MURPHY & SONS,
[illegible]
339 CHESTNUT STREET.

STOVES AND RANGES.

SILVER'S AIR-TIGHT GAS-BURNER,

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NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH'S

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THOMSON'S CELEBRATED

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[illegible]

A. OPPENHEIMER, MERCHANT.

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THEODORE EVERS'
PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE

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BRING YOUR OLD BRITANNIA

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SPELTER SOLDER

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COPPER BOTTOMS

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TIN PLATES, WIRE RIVETS,

[illegible]

AQUARIUMS, FERN CASES,

[illegible]

$5,000, $4,500, $1,000, TO INVEST.

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A FULL AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

[illegible]

BAKER & CO.'S UNEXCELLED

[illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
CARPETINGS, &c.

SAMUEL L. DAILY, surviving partner of the late firm of

BAILY & BROTHER,

In order to close up their business, will offer for sale, through THOMAS BIRCH & SONS, Auctioneers,

ON FOURTH-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 11th inst.,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Their large and attractive Stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

In lots to suit purchasers.

The Goods, with Catalogues, will be arranged at the Store,

No. 820 CHESTNUT STREET,

Two days previous to the Sale, where housekeepers and others are invited to attend. d-6-5t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
THANKSGIVING SERMON!
THE HONEY IN THE LION'S CARCASS.
WAR AND EMANCIPATION.
A THANKSGIVING SERMON,
Preached in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thanksgiving morning, November 21, 1861.
BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Pastor of the Church.

Is published and for sale this day, in a beautiful octavo pamphlet. Single copies 10 cents, or eight copies for one dollar, or ten dollars a hundred. For sale by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER,
1t 306 CHESTNUT Street.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S THANKSGIVING SERMON—The Honey in the Lion's Carcass,
"WAR AND EMANCIPATION."
Delivered at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 21, 1861, in one octavo pamphlet—price 15 cents—is published and for sale this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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NEW AND INTERESTING
HISTORICAL TALE.
THE SCHOOLMASTER AND HIS SON.
A narrative of events which occurred during the Thirty Years' War. Translated from the German of Caspari.

"Not a fictitious tale, but a simple recital of historical events," and one intensely interesting. A work well adapted for the family circle, the Sunday-School Library, or the leisure hours of the Camp. PRICE, IN MUSLIN, 38 CENTS.

For sale at the bookstores generally, and also, with a general assortment of Holiday Books and Juveniles, at the LUTHERAN PUBLICATION HOUSE,

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FOREIGN READING ROOMS,

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[illegible]

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WANTED.—By a young man, aged

[illegible]

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER,

[illegible]

WANTED.—BOOKS TO POST

[illegible]

SALESMAN WILL BE OPEN FOR

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FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO LET.
THE LARGE AND
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 523 MARKET STREET.

[illegible]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

[illegible]

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR EXCHANGE.—A FINE

[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FACTORY BUILDING,

[illegible]

FOR SALE.—TWO COTTAGES,

[illegible]

FOR SALE.—WEST LOGAN SQUARE PROPERTY.

[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM,

[illegible]

BOARDING.

CHEAP BOARD AT DARLING'S

[illegible]

TO LET.—With or without board,

[illegible]

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH

[illegible]

SKATERS' HEADQUARTERS.

[illegible]

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!!

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
—BROAD AND LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager............J. M. NIXON.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 11,
THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN FORREST,
Who is engaged for only
A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,
Whose appearance in his native city,
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS,
Has elicited the
GREATEST DRAMATIC FURORE,
Will appear as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
IN THE
LADY OF LYONS.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
GRAND CUBAS NIGHT,
When the Beautiful, Fascinating, and Renowned Spanish Danseuse,
SENORITA ISABEL CUBAS,
Will make her first appearance in a
GRAND FRENCH BALLET.
And also in a
NEW SPANISH DANCE.
BALLET AND DRAMA COMBINED.

ON FRIDAY,
FORREST AS VIRGINIUS.

NOTICE—BEWARE OF SPECULATORS.
The patrons of the Academy are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets at the Box Office, as the management is not responsible for tickets sold by outside speculators.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Private Boxes, with admissions for Eight persons, $6. Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
SEATS SECURED FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7. Commence at half past 7.

FORREST NIGHTS,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
CUBAS NIGHTS—TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
WILL BE
READ AND ANALYZED
AT
CONCERT HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
At a quarter of Eight o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.
no11-31* G. M. CLEVELAND.

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.
Triumphant success of the new and thrilling National Equestrian Drama.
Third week of the grand equestrian spectacle.
To-night the performance will commence with the grand National Equestrian Spectacle, entitled
THE SOUTHERN REBELLION BY SEA AND LAND!
To conclude with
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES!
Admission 25 and 15 cents.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S
ARCH-STREET THEATRE.
Acting and Stage Manager......W. S. FREDERICKS.
Business Agent and Treasurer......JOS. D. MURPHY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, December 11,
The performance to commence with
ALL IN THE WRONG.
Sir John Restless..............Mr. B. L. Shewell.
Beverly..............................Mr. Mortimer.
Lady Restless......................Mrs. John Drew.
Clarissa..............................Miss Emma Taylor.

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WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.

[illegible]

WOLFSOHN & THOMAS'S FIRST CLASSICAL SOIREE,

[illegible]

MAGIC LANTERN PICTURES OF THE REBELLION.

[illegible]

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, TENTH AND CHESTNUT.

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GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS,

[illegible]

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR STOCK

[illegible]

SAFES.

LILLIE'S SAFE DEPOT

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COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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SAVING FUNDS.

SAVING FUND—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY,

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SLATE MANTELS.

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ARNOLD & WILSON,
No. 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

THE BALTIMORE GAS-BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER.

[illegible]

WEST CHESTER

[illegible]

FREIGHT

[illegible]

SERENADE TO HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

His Speech—The Country Must be Preserved.

WASHINGTON, Dec 9, 1861

The fine band attached to General King's Wisconsin brigade complimented Hon John J Crittenden with a serenade on Saturday night at his quarters, the National Hotel A large crowd was in attendance.

Mr Crittenden said:

MY FRIENDS I have received so many compliments, and, what is of more value, so many kind evidences of respect from the people of Washington, that I am not surprised, as I otherwise should be, at the compliment you now pay me But, fellow-citizens, I cannot make a speech I have just finished a tiresome journey, and have such a cold it is impossible for me to talk And what do you want me to talk about? Your minds are all made up and your hearts are thoroughly in this great struggle. Every manly quality in the heart of an American is perfectly determined upon its course [Hear.] This great country must be preserved It is the exemplar of the world, the best legacy we can leave our posterity. You are to be the fathers of the greatest race of men who ever inherited a government, if you are true to yourselves Only be true to yourselves, and you cannot be false to any one Fellow citizens, I bid you good night, with my grateful thanks for this mark of your kindness

Three cheers and a "tiger" were given for the veteran statesman as he retired Loud calls were made for Senator Chandler, of Michigan, but he not making his appearance, Mr Lovejoy, of Massachusetts, volunteered a few remarks, which were received in a good spirit

Serenade to Governor Morton, of Indiana.

SPEECHES OF THE GOVERNOR, HON MR KELLOGG, HON MR COLFAX, HON JOHN J CRITTENDEN, AND SENATOR LANE, OF INDIANA

Shortly after the serenade to Mr. Crittenden, at the National Hotel, the band attached to the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment made its appearance at Brown's Hotel, a short distance off, where Gov Oliver P Morton, of Indiana, was stopping, and, after playing several patriotic airs, loud calls were made for the Governor, who was introduced from the balcony of the hotel to the multitude beneath and received with tumultuous cheering Governor Morton said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAND OF THE NINETEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT This tribute of your regard to-night is peculiarly acceptable and grateful to me. I wish to say to you, to the other members of your regiment, and to all the Indiana troops upon the Potomac, that though absent from your State you have not been forgotten The people of Indiana are watching over your welfare with the deepest solicitude They have heard, with much pain, that your regiment has been afflicted with sickness, but, on the other hand, they have received with delight the assurance of your spirit, your discipline, and your thirst for the contest. We claim that the State of Indiana, in this contest, stands in the front rank of the States that have done well in this war, but we ask no more than is due to the other loyal States According to the doctrine of State rights, my friends, the citizen's first love is to his State and the next to his country, if he has any Our first love is to our country, and our next to our State I can assure you that in the State of Indiana, from which you have been absent some months the determination that this war shall be prosecuted to a successful termination is becoming deeper and more intensified from day to day Not one disaster, nor twenty disasters, can abate the strength of that determination They can only increase it. I think I speak for the people of Indiana when I say that they will give the last dollar, and the last man, to bring about the restoration of this Union and the suppression of this rebellion [" That's so," and cheers] You have taken up arms in the holiest cause for which men have ever voluntarily left their homes and gone into the field An attempt has been made, and is now being made, to destroy our Government, and, in doing that, to destroy republican institutions The pretended Government that has been set up in the seceded States can now scarcely be called republican in form, so little have the people to do with it, and this being so, we have the best evidence for saying that, should this rebellion be successful, a republican form of government will not prevail in the seceded States I can, therefore, declare with perfect truth to night, that republican institutions are now on trial before the world It we are successful, they will be sustained; if not, they will not be sustained

This war, on the part of the North, has thus far been maintained for the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of the Union, and I trust, that for this purpose, it will be prosecuted in the future While we hold ourselves at perfect liberty to resort to the use of any means known to the laws of civilized warfare, in order to suppress rebellion and restore the Union, we should, at the same time, be careful to abstain from the use of any means which, from the nature of the case, might make the restoration of the Union impossible ["Good," and cheers]

To me the prospect is cheering I entertain no sort of doubt that we shall triumph in this great contest. The loyal people of this nation have the power, and they have a just cause, which, of itself, is greater than all else It were to doubt the final success of truth and justice to doubt our ultimate triumph. Many sacrifices must be made, much precious blood must be spilled, and vast treasure expended, but all these things will be accorded cheerfully by the people of this country for the preservation of the Union and our republican institutions. I am happy to say that in the West, from which I come, the prospect is much brighter than it was even a few weeks ago We can now consider Kentucky as redeemed Her people have, by overwhelming majorities, pronounced in favor of the Union, and I believe, if no disaster occurs—and I see no cause why disaster should occur—that in a few weeks Kentucky will be relieved from the presence of an enemy and that even Tennessee will be rescued from the jaws of this rebellion and restored to loyalty ["Good," and cheers] The same may be said of Missouri. Maryland is now safe in the folds of the Union [A voice—"That's so, I am from Maryland." and applause]

There is this to be remarked, that whatever ground we have acquired we have maintained We have not gone back The satisfactory evidences are also manifest that in every Secession State, except, perhaps, South Carolina, [a voice—"D—n South Carolina,] there is an ardent, loyal Union feeling, which only requires a little nourishment to show itself in greater force. [Cheers.] It exists in North Carolina, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Louisiana, and I believe even in South Carolina herself, though there is less of it there than anywhere else. In point of fact, the heart of South Carolina never was in this Union ["That's so"] She had more tories within her limits during the Revolution than all the other colonies put together, and that spirit of toryism which then prevailed there has ripened into this great rebellion in the year 1861

It is incumbent upon the people of this country to make up their minds that great sacrifices are yet to be made This war is no holiday affair. It has already acquired extraordinary dimensions Ten months ago we had a little army of fifteen thousand men, and now we have an army numbering nearly seven hundred thousand men, which has sprung up almost in a night. Such a spectacle was never before seen. Great armies have been raised in France and other European countries, but not upon the same principle as ours They have been raised by conscription, by sheer force of law; our army is an army of love. The men who compose it have come from their homes and families to serve their country I can truly say that such a spectacle was never before witnessed in the history of the world, and I can safely predict that such an army will ultimately be triumphant We are engaged in a common cause, and we must make common sacrifices Those who have gone to the field will be loved and remembered and cared for by those who remain at home We have confided our State pride and fame to your care, my friends, and we believe they will not suffer in your keeping Wherever Indiana troops have appeared in this contest they have maintained themselves with credit They have hesitated in the performance of no duty; they have shrunk from no danger, and, I believe, have thus far met with no reverse ["Bully," and great applause]

Thanking you very kindly for the compliment you have paid me, I bid you good night

[Three cheers for Governor Morton, the Star-spangled Banner by the band Loud calls for Kellogg]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, was next introduced. He said That if there was any man present who despaired of the Union, he had not one word to say to him [Cries of "Nobody does," "He ain't about," &c] Although it might cost treasure, and the blood of valiant men, to restore harmony to our country, he knew—as he lived he knew it would be restored ["That's so" "you're right."] In relation to the slavery question, he had declared on a hundred stumps that if it was a blessing to the slave States let them have it ["Good," and cheers.] If it was a curse, as he believed it was a curse, it was their own, and let them keep it ["Bully for you"] What he desired to do, was to march our armies vigorously and strongly, to throw their power on the white rebels, and when our armies marched he would let the negro regulate himself [Laughter and cheers.] That was all he wanted to do with the negro He did not want him to come to his State, because he wanted the Southern States to have the peculiar institution that they loved so much in all its phases The war had been proclaimed to save the Union, not to destroy it Abraham Lincoln was an honest man, and he had taken an oath to sustain the Constitution and the laws of the land, and the Union and Constitution could not be sustained without protecting States, for States made the Union The policy of the Government, therefore, was not to attack a State institution because it would be a violation of the Constitution [Applause] He would sacrifice millions of men and of treasure to carry the war to the hearthstone of every rebel to save the Government, but he would hold inviolate and intact the rights of every loyal man, and every State under the Constitution, and he would guaranty, as we were bound to do, to every State a republican form of government [Cheers]

He believed that was the policy of the President, but did not speak for him He presented his own views, and these he intended to declare and vote in Congress.

Mr COLFAX, of Indiana, was loudly called for, and responded in a few appropriate remarks He had no desire to conceal his sentiments He could give them in a single sentence—that the war should be pressed vigorously, efficiently, energetically—that our blows should fall upon the rebels thick, fast, and hard with all our strength, all our might, and all our souls He thought that thus this gigantic rebellion, which has convulsed the country with its horrors of civil war, could be put down The book of compromise was closed and sealed, and not to be opened until the war was over, and again peace shed over the land its benignant blessings He would stand by the loyal men of the South but he would make every man feel the terrors of war who had proved faithless to his oath and his country.

Hon JOHN J CRITTENDEN was the next speaker. He thanked them for the kind manner in which they received him He understood that most of those present were Indianians, assembled to do honor to their Chief Magistrate, who, without ostentation or useless parade, had exerted himself so patriotically and nobly in the great cause in which they bore arms, that the whole nation was indebted to him. He acknowledged the obligations of old Kentucky She had Indiana's troops in thousands within her limits He had been in their camps, and they were all good soldiers, distinguished for their manly deportment and discipline Indeed, all our troops were a model of order and efficiency. It was no army made up of the refuse of the population, but an army of citizen soldiers. As had well been said such a spectacle had never before been witnessed of a Government raising an army of over 600 000 men inside of three months, and every man a volunteer No soldier bore arms by compulsion, all had come forward fired by a common devotion to country, and no nation had ever exhibited such an example of republican fortitude and patriotism Our soldiers were fighting to maintain a free government In that lay the secret He appealed to the soldiers present to let their conduct as soldiers, in all things, correspond to the duties they owed as citizens, and also to let the public virtue, which had brought them into the field, characterize their conduct while they remained in It was the sure road to victory, and a restoration of the Union. [Cheers A voice, "Tell us something about Kentucky "] He could give good news from Kentucky. They had been much divided there, and he was sorry to say that many young men, and some old enough to know better, had gone off and joined the grand illusion that has made war in the land They had, however, in the few past months, raised twenty-six thousand true men [tremendous applause], who were now joined to the troops of other States in defence of the great and common cause Without any certain or accurate knowledge on the subject, he presumed we had an army in Kentucky of at least 70 000 men ["Good," "good," and great cheering] An army of finer material had never been brought together. He had been with them, and knew their sentiments They were anxious for the battle [A voice—"So we are everywhere "] They were confident of success, and impatient for the strife *Before ten days had passed they would be, as they said, on their way to Nashville*, and, as old General Taylor expressed himself in one of his reports, fighting everything they met in the way. [Shouts of laughter and applause]

Senator LANE, of Indiana, was next introduced He was present to do honor to their chief magistrate, Gov Morton, who had done his part well in the present war.

He was for the prosecution of the war in the most vigorous manner, until the rebellion should be entirely suppressed [Cheers] It had been commenced for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuation of free government, by compelling the observance of all constitutional requirements and legal sanctions He saw no hope of escape from the embarrassments and disasters which hung over our glorious country except by following the clue of the Constitution We could only preserve the Constitution by obeying all its injunctions. The cause of free government never could be promoted by trampling on the Constitution itself In our desire to put an end to the rebellion, we should not be betrayed into any intemperance of language or action We should remember that the precedents of to day become the history of the republic for all time to come He was for maintaining the Constitution intact, and he would give every loyal man in the South his rights under the Constitution [Thunders of applause] It was the duty of the Government to protect every loyal citizen of the United States, no matter what State he belonged to [Renewed applause] He believed we had the right—the perfect right—under the laws of nations and the war-making power, to confiscate all property of rebels in arms, and the confiscation of slaves meant, substantially, emancipation. Emancipation should always be accompanied by colonization, for otherwise it would be a curse alike to the white and black races. [Cheers.] He believed that every rebel had forfeited all his rights under the Constitution which he sought to trample under foot. He had forfeited his rights to his house, his lands, and his property of every description, nay, more, he had forfeited the right to the very head upon his shoulders, but, in striking the rebel, we should be careful not to strike our friends. We should engage in no wild scheme of emancipation which would Africanize one-half of this wide Republic [Cheers] We should do no such thing as that, but we should guard the rights of the loyal citizens of the South, and all their rights. Much had been said about the negro question The same treatment of that question, which was correct and proper from the foundation of the Government, was the correct and proper treatment for it to-night. His position upon the subject had been explained by a tall, good looking old gentleman, at the other end of the avenue, in an annual message to Congress He was for sustaining the gallant Kentuckians and other loyal Southern men [Cheers]

They had his opinions. He did not propose to preach a crusade of utter emancipation in the South That was not what the war was for It was for the preservation of the Union, to reunite again this great country; to shape the geography of a continent that God had intended should be represented by one flag, and should remain one land forever In conclusion, Senator Lane drew a bright picture of the progress of the war, and the indications of its speedy and satisfactory termination His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and, as he retired, he was greeted with six hearty cheers.

An Appeal to the People of Pennsylvania for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers

Half a million of men have been summoned to arms in our loyal States and nearly that number are already in the field, to maintain, at the hazard of life and limb and health, our national unity and our national territory Men unused to exposure and hardship have become by scores of thousands tenants of the camp We are not to forget that their prompt response to a call of military duty imposes upon all that remain at home corresponding civil duties So deep has been our slumber of peace and our sense of security, so completely have we been absorbed in the pursuits of productive labor and trade, that not only the art but the very thought of war had almost forsaken us

The lapse of a few weeks launched us into a contest of proportions so vast as to place it among the greatest of modern times Officers and soldiers thus unexpectedly called into military service, having, for the most part, everything to learn pertaining to their new position, its duties and dangers, now realize a truth too little known or felt respecting armies, that the diseases incident to camps and soldiers' life are far more deadly foes than sword and fire-arms

It is sad to think that while the soldier is undergoing all the severity of military discipline to nerve his arm for a trial of strength and courage, a host of enemies is gathering round him against which strength and courage avail nothing Our soldiers are too new in the camp to have learned how to meet such assaults or how to avoid them. We who are safe at home, surrounded by all the comforts of domestic life and all the appliances of medical skill, must think and act for men thus exposed, we must send the forces required for their defence against these dreaded enemies. For every soldier in the field there should be a dozen volunteers male and female at home ready for any work or service necessary to maintain our armies in the fullest possible efficiency It is for us of the home forces to provide the means and devise the measures that may be effectual in aiding the proper authorities and officers to put the many deadly diseases which hover round the camps to flight.

It was this thought which inspired Florence Nightingale and sent her to the Crimea; it is this thought which now inspires thousands of female hearts and sets their fingers at work for their defenders in the field; it is this thought which prompted the generous and enlightened men who originated and organized the Sanitary Commission, which we now appeal to you to uphold by your personal efforts and contributions

Let us not boast of our half million of men so soon rallied to the standard of their country, but be as vigilant, earnest, and liberal in our sanitary measures as they were prompt to offer themselves and their services in this national emergency, or we may soon shudder to hear that from 30,000 to 50,000 of the very men upon whose vigor so much depends have fallen powerless under diseases which place them nearly in the grasp of that enemy who, when he secures his victims, makes no exchange and suffers no return

The soldier has committed himself to the guardianship of others; he can make no provision for himself. He incurs all the risk of incompetent and careless officers; and it would be expecting too much if, in the hastily assembled levies of our armies, some officers had not found a place who may prove too careless, too inert, or too ignorant to take proper precautions and measures for the comfort and health of their men The unfitness of misplaced officers may sacrifice more lives than the shrewdest strategy or the most destructive weapons of their enemy in the field. Even in the best regulated European armies this criminal negligence and disregard of the soldier's life and welfare are found, and if officers of armies long trained to their duties fail, as we know they failed cruelly in the Crimea, how much more should we apprehend danger where officers and men fresh from civil life are alike without experience? In the beginning of this campaign we know that soldiers suffered for want of food, because those whose business it was did not know how to draw and furnish the daily rations. But, in addition to the neglect and incapacity of officers, from which multitudes of soldiers in large armies not only suffer more than can be told, but perish in multitudes, the sudden changes and casualties of war produce results for which no foresight nor skill could possibly provide Chaplains, surgeons, and the best officers are sometimes killed or taken prisoners, and soldiers may be, for a time, fatally neglected, In some situations, sickness and death may overtake them before official aid can be obtained Let us, then, assist in alleviating the cases of suffering against which no provision could be made, because they could not, in the remotest degree, be foreseen, and for which official formalism cannot furnish a remedy which will not arrive too late

Wherever official responsibility fails, where the fortunes of war deprive the soldiers of their best friends in the army, and expose them to special privations and suffering, it is for their friends at home, who are watching over them, to fly to their relief, with their oil and wine, and with hands ready to supply what is needed, and to ward off what is threatened Let science and skill step in, too, for prevention and cure, where military agencies have failed. Let the soldier feel that we, who are at home, have not forgotten those who are in the field, that our eyes are watching for their welfare, that our hands are ready to supply what is deficient, that our purses are open to sustain every agency which specially regards his health and comfort Let the soldier know that the national heart feels for him, and that the national hand is beneath him; and let him know that the prayers of the people constantly ascend to the God of all grace for his success in arms and his welfare, temporal and eternal

Although the objects and labors of the Sanitary Commission were, from the beginning, fully known to, and expressly sanctioned by, the President, the Secretary of War, the Commander-in-chief, and many other officers of the army, the whole expense has been borne by private contribution The commission has not drawn upon the public treasury, but upon the generous sympathies of the country to defray the heavy expenses they have incurred. It is believed that the moral effect upon the army of these spontaneous offerings and their judicious application will far more than repay all the sacrifices which have been made

We appeal to the people of Pennsylvania, which has now more than 100 000 men actually in service, and to the people of Philadelphia in particular, to aid liberally this effort to ameliorate the condition of the men in the field It is not a superfluous labor. Many similar agencies would find enough and more than enough to do Hundreds of female associations have been already formed, and are engaged in this work. There is room for more The instincts of female kindness are not at fault Let this sympathy and these labors spread wider and wider, there is no danger, on this occasion, of doing too much. We ask, then, the people of this city and State to sustain our special undertaking Of the $30,000 already furnished thus far, New York has provided $27,000. There are now fifteen medical agents in the various divisions of our army, East and West, men competent to examine and report upon all that concerns the health and comforts of the soldier, whether it pertains to prevention or cure Many more are wanted, together with the means of paying them Will not Philadelphia furnish both men and means? To these inspectors the Commission looks, in part, for the indication of occasions to exercise its good offices

It is the special wish of the Commission and its agents to be useful to the many associations formed by ladies for the benefit of the soldiers, and to increase their numbers "The Women's Central Association for the Sick and Wounded of the Army" is a branch of the Sanitary Commission in New York And as there is now a very efficient Ladies' Aid Society for this object in Philadelphia, which has accomplished great good, it is desirable that similar organizations shall be extended over this and the adjacent States, which object we shall labor to promote

In all this work we ask for your co-operation. And while we receive the larger gifts of the rich, we ask for the more numerous offerings of those who can only give dollars or parts of dollars which may bring to our treasury a larger sum We ask also, the prayers of all who feel deeply interested in our armies and their efficiency, that every effort to promote the health and comfort of the soldiers may be under the guidance of the Wisdom that never errs

HORACE BINNEY, Jr.,	EDWARD HARTSHORNE,
M W BALDWIN,	JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS,
H A BOARDMAN,	SAMUEL POWEL,
JOHN C CRESSON,	THOMAS T TASKER,
J. I. CLARK HARE,	

Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Associates of the United States Sanitary Commission

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 29, 1861

Committee on Finance—John A. Brown, S E corner Twelfth and Chestnut streets, M W Baldwin, 1021 Spruce street, Horace Binney, Jr 217 South Sixth street; Caleb Cope, Continental Hotel, Lewis R Ashhurst, 36 South Third street, A E Borie, 143 Dock street; Stephen Colwell, 1031 Arch street, B. T Tredick, 38 South Front street; John Edgar Thomson, Third street and Willing's alley, Benjamin Gerhard, 320 South Fourth street; Morton McMichael, 132 South Third street.

Contributions may be handed or sent to any of the above-named gentlemen

[For The Press]

This is not a common war It has been conducted with savage brutality by the rebels, murdering, beating, stealing arms and property, burning houses and barns, destroying roads, bridges, and public buildings, tearing up railroads, cutting timbers of bridges nearly through, leaving them standing as pitfalls to precipitate trains and passengers into water gulphs beneath, poisoning wells, springs, and provisions, endeavoring to bring Indians into the field, lying immeasurably, and bragging more Forbearance is no longer a virtue, but a positive fault The wretches are not entitled to the humanities or privileges of war Their atrocities must be stopped, and there is no way to do it but by hanging the perpetrators; they are thoroughly demoralized, have lost all regard for their words or oaths When made prisoners they have been most injudiciously turned loose upon oaths, which they have violated instantly, and have shot down sentinels as soon as they left camp It is nonsense to talk of humanity for such outlaws. The answer to all appeals is to point to the thousands of deaths they have caused. They brag of their courage and prowess, but prove what they are by sneaking behind trees in the dark, assassinating their brave opponents, and then running

There is no excuse for letting men escape who, educated at public expense, engaged in the land or sea service, swearing fealty before God, and then deserted Every man of them ought to have a price set upon his head, and should be hanged without mercy if caught It is unjustifiable to admit them to capitulate as prisoners of war as the traitor Barron did Those who are captured are traitors, and should not be put on equality with honest men C.

December 9, 1861.

[For The Press.]

It is utterly impossible that two separate nations can exist on this continent The condition of the Indians is a proof of it; constant war would be the consequence. The result would be that one section would conquer and subdue the other. There can be no doubt which would succeed We desire amity, equality, and unity If separated the South would be devastated and made a servile colony. It would not be ordinary war, but the Southern pretenders who have usurped control there would be exterminated. The masses of the Southern people are not really party to the rebellion. Their education has been neglected, they are ignorant, and consequently they are the dupes, the gulls, the tools of the upstart thieves, robbers, and cheats, many of whom have not even the recommendation of being born among them, but are gathered from the four corners of the earth to befool and coerce them, and having acquired force, have turned it upon the population and compelled prominent citizens to join the party of the rebels The members of the old families did not come into it until forced, none of the known names appeared attached to public papers until lately The war will go on with increased animosity, until by hard fighting the insolence is crushed of the pretenders to rank and exclusiveness C

PHILADELPHIA BOARD TRADE.

ISRAEL MORRIS, THOS KIMBER, Jr., JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Lancaster, Decan	Liverpool, soon
Ship Zered, McGonagle	Londonderry, soon
Ship Holyhead, Cole	Liverpool, soon
Ship Crimea, Peabody	Liverpool, soon
Bark Roanoke, Thompson	Rio de Janeiro, soon
Bark A McNeil, Somers	Glasgow, soon
Bark Clarence, (Br) Armstrong	Belfast, Ireland, soon
Schr New Jersey, Vanneman	Havana, soon
Schr Luna, (Br) Wilson	Port Spain, Trinidad, soon
Schr J P Northrup, Ross	Port Spain, Trin, soon
Schr Wm Carroll, Chipman	Mayaguez, PR, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1861.

SUN RISES ....7 21 | SUN SETS 4 35
HIGH WATER........9 40

ARRIVED

Ship Manasses, Sutton, Rowland, 50 days from Liverpool, with mdse to ...

Bark Conrad, Salsbury, from Rio de Janeiro, Oct 26, with coffee to Thomas A Newhall & Sons

Brig Jacob Doeb, Thompson, from Matanzas, via Wilmington, Del, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Martha Nichols, Tabbut, 16 days from Montego Bay, Ja, with coffee, logwood, hides, &c, to D N Wetzlar & Co.

Schr H R Coggshall, Tilton, 14 days from St Thomas, in ballast to Baker & Folsom Left bark Edwin, from St Vincent, waiting orders, brig Nellie Moore, hence, arrived 25th ult

Schr J B Bleecker, Edwards, 3 days from Baltimore, with mdse to Captain.

Schr Geo W Krebs, Emerson, 3 days from Baltimore, with mdse to Thos Webster, Jr

Schr J C Runyon, Mathias, from Providence.

Schr Sarah C Jones, Jones, from Providence.

Schr Northern Light, Lake, from Boston

Schr John H Allen, Ketchum, from Boston.

Schr Mary Anna, Gibbs, from Cohasset Narrows.

Schr Flyaway, Davis, from Baltimore.

Schr Lucy Church, Whildin, from Fort Monroe.

CLEARED.

Schr S E James, Bell, Key West, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr Lucy Church, Whildin, New York, do

Schr G W Krebs, Emerson, Baltimore, T Webster, Jr

Schr S E Jones, Jones, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington

Schr J Maxfield, May, Boston, L Audenried & Co

Schr J H Allen, Ketchum, Boston, J R Blakiston.

Sch Mary Anna, Gibbs, Cohasset, C H Sawyer & Co.

Schr Flyaway, Davis, Sag Harbor, Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr J C Runyon, Mathias, Providence, J Mason & Co

Schr Northern Light, Lake, Providence, E H Powell.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange)

LEWES, Del. Dec 10—10 A M.

The brigs Pioneer, for Belfast, Ire, and Delhi, for Port au Prince, are now passing out

Yours, &c JOHN P. MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs A Bacon, Baker, and J Webb, Freeman, cleared at New York 9th inst. for Philadelphia

Schrs Mary Ann, McGee, and Lewis H Smith, Smith, cleared at Boston 9th inst for Philadelphia

Schr R G Porter, Smith, sailed from Salem 8th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Grace Girdler, Rich, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Louisa H Endicott, Leeds, from Providence for Egg Harbor, at Newport 7th inst.

Schrs Wm H Moffler, Rich, and J W Fish, Shaw, hence for Boston, at Newport 7th inst, and sailed next day

Schrs E J Scott, Bethell, hence at Providence 7th inst. and Jas Martin, Harding, ... the 8th

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BARCLAY LIPPINCOTT, WM. HUNTER, Jr., and GEO S SCOTT, under the style of LIPPINCOTT, HUNTER, & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the late firm is authorized to act in settlement of its business, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation only.

WM. HUNTER, Jr.
GEORGE S SCOTT.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1861. de5-6t*

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GAUL & LEWIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by either partner, at No 251 North FOURTH Street.

WILLIAM GAUL,
THEODORE C LEWIS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1861. no27-w6t

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of S FREEDLEY & CO, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent

WILLIAM FRASER will continue the business in his own name, and is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm

SAMUEL FREEDLEY.
WILLIAM FRASER

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 9, 1861. de4-wfm&w 4t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of CANTWELL & KEFFER, was dissolved on the Seventh day of November, A D 1861, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES R CANTWELL and JOHN C. KEFFER, trading as CANTWELL & KEFFER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

WILLIAM C. PATTERSON,
JAMES R CANTWELL,
JOHN C KEFFER

nov11-mw&f3t

HOTELS.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. au23-1y

SPRING GARDEN FRUIT AND PRODUCE STORE STILL AHEAD.—The subscriber takes this method to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has removed his Fruit and Produce Store to No 612 SPRING GARDEN Street, where he is now prepared to keep up a full supply of Apples, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Nuts of all kinds, Dried Fruits (both Foreign and Domestic), Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c, &c. Also, EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, and Corn Meal All of which he will sell as low as can be bought anywhere in the city

Being thankful for past favors, to those who have so liberally patronized him heretofore, the subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and invites all others to give him a call, at his new place, where he has superior facilities for supplying all with everything in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

My motto is "To live and let live, quick sales, and small profits."

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Z. GOTTWALS,
612 SPRING GARDEN Street

de4-1t

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no27-wfm3m

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF JAMES MARTIN, DECEASED.

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